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THE TRACK OF FIRE.

More of the Terrible Forest Fires in Wisconsin—Burning Towns and Fearful Loss of Life—A Rain of Flame and Embers and Visions of Sud en Death—Scenes and Incidents.

The special correspondence of a New York paper, from Brussels, Wis., dated October 27th, and from Almapee, in the same State, of date October 28th, gives further details of the fatal character of the recent forest fires in that State, whereby hundreds of lives were lost. The majority of the sufferers by this disaster were Bohemians, Norwegians and Belgians.

ROSIERE IN FLAMES.

BRUSSELS, WIS., October 27.—I have told you of a part of the drama enacted at Peshtigo and along the western shore. But when the fire fell upon the unhappy people of Rosiere, who had long been in bed, reckless of the lurking fires which, outlined by the inky night, filled the air with lurid threatening, wholesale death supplemented the work of destruction. Covering a fertile track of clearing, the settlement ranged straggligly over a mile or more of cleared and wooded country. The first struck were Bohemians, and they are a self-possessed, placid people, not easily dismayed. The suffocating breath of the tornado warned them, at last, that the struggle was now an extreme one, with life, instead of property, as the stake. The women were rapidly hurried into wells and cellars, and wet blankets thrown over those who had to seek shelter in the clearing. At first the roaring blaze, thundering like immeasurable cataracts among the treetops, and only now and then swooping down, admitted of something like defence, but in a moment a great glare overspread the clearings, hiding everything from the imprisoned wretches.

A RAIN OF FIRE.

Presently a hail of fire, mingled with electrical currents, fell among the sufferers, and the ground in an instant was littered with dead. The rain, for it was a literal rain, poured down an incessant stream of hot, scorching flame and embers that cut like burning sand, and human life withered like snow before the terrific flood. There was no darkness now; those who had eyes to see could penetrate the fervid air only a step at a time, with face and neck smothered in wetted blankets. In this way a few cool heads really did escape; others made for the woods, others for the wells, and between these divergent places of refuge many—to their own inexpressible amazement—were saved. There were those who, kneeling devoutly, met death with a superstitious fortitude. There were others, in whose dead hands the ig noble savings of past parsimony lingered. Women, conscious of the terrible danger, actually took time to snatch gew-gaws, which were afterward found in their pockets. The dead fell in groups; the wounded painfully crawling on hands and knees, with faces pressed into the ground, came upon their dead neighbors, and with roasting flesh and naked bodies finally dragged their forms into the unutterable relief of temporary and timely oblivion.

THE DEAD AND HOW THEY LOCKED

When the dull light of morning came, forty-four bodies lay withered and breathless among their ruined homes. The marks of the fire varied singularly. In some cases the victims were found with patches of flesh stripped off to the bone; in others an unearthly pallor had followed the fiery breath, as though the blood had dried up in the fierce heat and the cuticle bleached to a leper-like transparent parchment. In other faces, the glaring eyes and inflamed cheeks seemed to have reflected the coloring of the tempest. Some of the corpses were headless; the light hair, catching the swaying currents would burn to the scalp, and never stop till the neck was eaten away. Some lay with the limbs eaten to the untouched bodies, hideous trunks, naked and scorched beyond recognition. Others lay unscarred, smiling, with gentle eyes upturned to the lowering heavens, while others again, with dreadfully burned arms and legs, thrust their parched mouths deep into the sand, and smothered in the raging sea of fire. Most of the dead as far up as Brussels were grown people, generally men. Some women and children were also recognized, but there are probably one hundred that never can be accounted for. The good priest was spared to his afflicted people, and on the morning when every house in the settlement lay in ashes, he came to minister to the living and prepare the dead for Christian sepulture.

SYMPATHY AND SUCCOR.

Continually immersed in their own pursuits, and morbidly clannish, these Bohemians, Norwegians and Belgians know little of the language of the land; and when they gathered tearlessly about their ruined homes, they had no idea of how they were to still continue the struggle for life. That weary day, with the stark forms of their dead stretched among the ashes of the remnant of their hamlet, they hovered about the disastrous place. The calamity had been so widespread that neighbors had no time for the idle show of grief; but as the day wore on the sharp ring of axes in the woods was heard clearing away, and in time the famished horde, who had passed the day in hunger, found that abundant sympathy and assistance were ready to shower upon them. It is said that they shook their heads in dazed incredulity when the actual proffer was made known, and that in time hope came to lighten the burden of their grief and set them on the way to rehabitate their homes and acres.

THE STORY OF A NORWEGIAN AND HIS BRIDE

There came one, after the Rosiere fire, who found time to mourn the dead. A brave and hearty Norwegian woman came on the cars to Green Bay on Monday, and confidently placing the address of her husband in a citizen's hand, explained as well as she could that she wanted to be directed to the place. The name written on the slip had appeared among the list burned to death at Rosiere. By the aid of a countryman the sad fatal truth was told the poor wife, but she shook her head in bitter incredulity, showing a letter of recent date from the dead husband. The fact of her widowhood was finally credited but she would go and see for herself, even his ashes, she said fearlessly, would be known to her. But those ashes we mingled with many more and covered, in a rough pine box, near the house he had prepared for his expected Norway bride.

WALLED IN BY FIRE.

Up to the northward the flaming torrent poured, engulfing the entire township of Brussels, with Gardiner, Union, Forestville, Clay Bank, Red River, Casco and Nasewaupee, besides threatening all the shore towns approachable by woods. At Forestville, the severity of the hurricane was not felt until nearly midnight, when the terrified people were roused by the reverberations of the crashing timbers and fierce glare of wide-spreading, furious flame. How the agonized people met the dire crisis cannot be told; all within the circuit of the hamlet were chained there by a solid, glowing wall of fire. Fragments of what were once human bodies were buried by the relief that penetrated the place next.

HOW A REMOTE BOHEMIAN HAMLET PERISHED.

Further on in the track of flame toward Almepee, a remote and obscure Bohemian hamlet of eleven houses perished mysteriously in the whirlwind, and forty-four dead bodies marked the spot where the day before a dozen cheerful homes enlivened the forest highway. It is not difficult to guess how these poor people perished. The situation was very much like that at Rosiere and the whole ravaged township of Brussels, comfortable buildings back from the roads, and clearings spreading out on either hand. The first tongue of flame lapping as elsewhere, over the treetops, would fasten on the homestead, and then the hideous massacre began. Those left could only speak in dumb show; the language of their adopted land is yet an unknown tongue to them. So the ashes of forty-four are added to the hecatomb.

HUNDREDS OF DEAD.

From all the thriving population of the two townships of the day before, on Monday but 400 people could be found out of 1 000. Four accidentally preserved loaves maintained them until relief came upon the scene, but the sufferings meantime were harrowing. Every conceivable agony of burning had been inflicted on the survivors, and their wounds gaped undressed and quivering in the bitter October air. Because but 400 people appeared after the fire, it is not to be inferred that the remaining 600 were burned. How many of them were burned can never be known, but fully 200 are lost to the settlement by the calamity.

DESTRUCTION OF ANIMALS.

The dead disposed of, an almost equally terrible spectacle of animal destruction cumbers the roads and fields. No cattle, horses, swine, chickens, or, in short, any domestic creatures, were saved from the flames; dogs, howling piteously, made from their masters to the woods, but, over taken by the fleeter flames, fell as though shot, with glistening eyes and protruding tongues. Even the many-lived tabby found all her lives too few and her usual fleetness of little avail against the air currents. Darting for that universal retreat of bucolic tabs, the trees, these innocent creatures, scorched and howling with pain, tore madly about, unwhiskered and frequently mere animated tufts of fire. Fowls running fleetly, with heads grotesquely down, would suddenly receive a stroke and topple over into unpremeditated roasts. Droves of sheep, hardy as chamois, with one side burned to the hide, lay thick on every farm, while all manner of living things shared the same fiery taking off.

WILLIAMSON'S MILL THE LAST HAMLET THAT FOUGHT THE FIRE.

Three brothers, Williamsons, owned this mill, and had in the little colony mother, father, sisters, wives and children. The scene of a thriving industry, and the home of nearly a hundred people, this place, though isolated from any human vicinity had maintained a flourishing and tranquil vitality. The shingle mill, with its coadjutant industries, gave employment to the entire people, women and children dividing the easy labors of shingling and binding. There were but four buildings on the clearing—the mill, the general boarding house, a store and the barn.

USELESS PRECAUTIONS OF THE INHABITANTS

The fiery experience of the west shore—of the whole Northern Wisconsin, had been the experience of this wood-immured hamlet. For weeks, incessant, laborious battle had been waged night and day, reliefs of men, and even women, taking turns in the exhausting contest. It was hoped that all danger had been warded off when a wide belt, fully a mile deep, had been burned outward from the clearing. The serenity of assured safety had come upon the people when this black circumvallation was complete—the very night before the calamity. Early in the night most of the little population in the hamlet were indoors or in bed. It was still early when those usually astir outside saw a great glowing light shoot athwart the southern sky, and, spreading rapidly west and northward, continue with dazzling brilliancy. Presently a slender column of fire shot forward, and, caught by a whirlwind, came ploughing through the solid timber toward the mill. By this time the sleepers and all had rushed from the barracks in a wild, clamoring consternation.

A DEADLY PIT.

A desperation of terror filled men, women, and children. With one impulse the frantic mass, battling and crowding, rushed to the potato patch. Here a rising ground was crowned by a shallow pit, not six feet around, and hardly, at the deepest part, two feet below the surface of the ground. This spot had been fixed on as a place of safety, because, almost in the centre of the clearing, with no inflammable matter near, it seemed to promise a breathing, in case of general conflagration. If that fatal spot had not been, if the whimsical belief had not obtained a firm hold, there is not the slightest doubt but the forty-seven that perished would have escaped in the neighboring woods. Into that cramped place, crowding, buffeting, begging, clutching, imploring, praying, shrieking, men, children and women, elbowed and fought in the frenzy of a hideous desperation and terror. Not large enough to admit a dozen by the closest packing, nearly fifty pushed and crowded in and about the fatal spot. An inextricable pyramid of bodies, in all sorts of conceivable postures, stood in the flame swept place. On the next morning an indistinguishable heap of arms, legs, and bodies, perfectly still and wholly naked was all that remained of the mass that came there in abundant life a few hours before. They were all dead, and few of them recognizable. Seven Williamsons perished in the group; among others, Miss Maggie Williamson, a young girl of rare beauty and attractions, whose long black hair was found clutched in masses of her unscarred hands.

CONCLUSION.

The darkness of a new night threw a pitying veil over the scene when the first relief from outside had succeeded in cutting a way through. The work of burial began next morning, and fifty-nine were accounted for in the fatal clearing. The venerable mother of the Williamsons was found on the road to Big Sturgeon the day after her terrible exposure, very feeble and worn out. She was tenderly cared for and is in a fair way to regain her health. One son of the three was spared. Her husband laid his gray hairs in the terrible holocaust; her whole kindred passed away in the ravages of that deadly night. To this day (October 28th, when the letter was written,) the woods are not clear of their dead. Bodies in every stage of decay are constantly brought in by the committees, and until that is ended the grand total can only be a matter of conjecture.

Pirnetti An Incredible Story About a Russian Conjurer.

About the beginning of the present century, a species of Cagliostro, or rather a superior kind of wizard of the North, made his appearance at St. Petersburg, and astonished the natives by his marvelous performances. His name was Pirnetti, and his fame is yet in the memory of those who witnessed his unrivalled talents.

The Czar Alexander, having heard Pirnetti much spoken of, was desirous to see him; and one day it was announced to the conjurer that he would have the honor of giving a representation of his magical powers at court, the hour fixed for him to make his appearance being 7 o'clock. A brilliant and numerous assembly of ladies and courtiers, presided over by the Czar, had met, but the conjurer was absent. Surprised and displeased, the Czar pulled out his watch, which indicated five minutes after 7. Pirnetti had not only failed in being in waiting, but he caused the court to wait, and Alexander was not more patient than Louis XIV. A quarter of an hour passed, half an hour, and no Pirnetti! Messengers who had been sent in search of him everywhere returned without success. The anger of the Czar, with great difficulty restrained, displayed itself in threatening exclamations. At length, after the lapse of an hour, the door of the saloon opened, and the gentleman of the Chamber announced Pirnetti, who presented himself with a calm front, and the serenity of one who had done nothing to reproach himself with. The Czar, however, was greatly displeased; but Pirnetti assumed an air of astonishment, and replied with the greatest coolness: "Did not your Majesty command my presence at 7 o'clock precisely?" "Just so!" exclaimed the Czar, at the height of exasperation. "Well, then," said Pirnetti, "let your Majesty deign to look at your watch, and you will perceive that I am exact, and that it is just 7 o'clock."

The Czar, pulling out his watch, violently, in order to confound what he considered a piece of downright insolence, was completely amazed. The watch marked 7 o'clock! In turn all the courtiers drew out their watches, which were found, as usual, exactly regulated by that of the sovereign. Seven o'clock! indicated with a common accord by all the watches and clocks of the palace. The art of the magician was at once manifest in this strange retrogression in the march of time. To anger succeeded astonishment and admiration. Perceiving that the Czar smiled, Pirnetti thus addressed him:

"Your Majesty will pardon me. It was by the performance of this trick that I was desirous of making my first appearance before you. But I know how precious truth is at court; least necessary that your watch should tell it to you, sire. If you consult it now, you will find that it marks the real time." The Czar again drew forth his watch—it pointed to a few minutes past 8; the same reflection had taken place in the watches of all those present, and in the clocks of the palace. This exploit was followed by others equally amusing and surprising. At the close of the performances the Czar, after having complimented Pirnetti, brought back to his remembrance that in the course of the evening's amusements he had declared that such was the power of his art that he could penetrate everywhere. "Yes, sire, everywhere," replied the conjurer, with modest assurance. "What!" exclaimed the Czar, "could you penetrate even into this palace were I to order all the doors to be closed and guarded?" "Into this palace, sire, or even into the apartment of your Majesty, quite as easily as I should enter my own house," said Pirnetti. "Well, then," said the Czar, "at midday to-morrow I shall have ready in my closet the price of this evening's amusement—1 000 rubles. Come and get them; but I forewarn you that the doors shall be closed and carefully guarded." "To-morrow at midday I shall have the honor of presenting myself before your Majesty," replied Pernetti, who bowed and withdrew.

The gentlemen of the household followed the conjurer to make sure that he quitted the palace. They accompanied him to his lodgings, and a number of police surrounded the dwelling from the moment he entered it. The palace was instantly closed, with positive orders not to suffer, under any pretext whatever, any one to enter, were he prince or valet, until the Czar himself should command the doors to be opend. The orders were strictly enforced, confidential persons having watched their execution. The exterior openings to the palace were guarded by the soldiery. All the approaches to the imperial apartments were protected by high dignitaries, whom a simple professor of the art of legerdemain possessed no means of bribing. In short, for greater security, all the keys had been carried into the imperial cabinet. A few moments previous to the hour fixed for Pirnetti's interview with the Czar, the chamberlain on service brought to his Majesty a dispatch which a messenger had handed him through an opening in the door. It was a report from the minister of police that Pirnetti had not left home. "Aha! He has found out the undertaking is impracticable, and he has abandoned it," observed the Czar with a smile.

Twelve o'clock sounded. While the last stroke yet reverberated the door which communicated from the bed room of the Czar to the cabinet opened, and Pirnetti appeared. The Czar drew back a couple of paces, his brow darkened, and, after a momentary silence, he said: "Are you aware that you may become a very dangerous individual?" "Yes, sire," he replied; "but I am only an humble conjurer, with no ambition save that of amusing your Majesty.' 'Here," said the Czar, "are the thousand rubles for last night, and a thousand for this day's visit."

Pirnetti, in offering his thanks, was interrupted by the Czar, who, with a thoughtful air, inquired of him, "Do you count on yet remaining some time in St. Petersburg?" "Sire," he replied, "I intend setting off this week, unless your Majesty orders a prolongation of my sojourn." "No!" hastily observed the Czar, "it is not my intention to detain you; and, moreover," continued he with a smile, "I should vainly endeavor to keep you against your will. You know how to leave St. Petersburgh as easily as you have found your way into this palace." "I could do so, sire," said Pirnetti, "but far from wishing to quit this palace stealthily or mysteriously, I am desirous of quitting it in the most public manner possible, by giving to the inhabitants of your capital a striking example of my magical powers."

Pirnetti could not leave like an ordinary mortal; it was necessary that he should crown his success in the Russian capital by something surpassing his previous efforts; therefore, on the evening preceding the day fixed for his departure, he announced that he should leave St. Petersburgh the following day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and that he should quit by all the city gates at the same moment!

Public curiosity was excited to the highest degree by this announcement; St. Petersburg at that time had fifteen gates, which were encompassed by a multitude eager to witness this marvellous departure. The spectators at these various gates all declared that at 10 o'clock precisely Pirnetti, whom they all perfectly recognized, passed through. "He walked at a slow pace and with head erect, in order to be better seen," they said; "and he bade us adieu in a clear and audible voice." These unanimous testimonies were confirmed by the written declaration of the officers placed at every gate to inspect the passports of travelers. The inscription of Pirnetti's passport was inscribed in the fifteen registers. Where is the wizard, whether coming from the North or South, who could in these degenerate days perform so astonishing an exploit?

WE published yesterday a few facts relative to the injury sustained by Mr. John C. Moore, of Lumberton. The following, from yesterday's *Robesonian*, gives a full account of the sad affair. It is from a letter addressed to Mr. Ed. McQueen, of Lumberton, and is dated on the 7th:

"I regret to have to inform you of sad news relating to John C. Moore. He came to this place on the train yesterday; he stopped at Long's Hotel, complained of being sick and called for a room, to which he was shown, and was not again seen by the landlord. He conversed with several acquaintances and was perfectly sober. There was an affray in Rockingham last night and several persons were stabbed; whether or not he was in that affray no one seems to know. I did not see him myself on yesterday or to-day. The next I heard of him, he was on the railroad, two miles below here, to-day, on foot, and a handcar passed him. He was then cut in the neck and bleeding profusely. He inquired how long before the freight train would be along, and was told in a few moments. The engineer on the freight train saw him walking, meeting the train, and when he got near the train he stepped off the road and deliberately placed his neck across the track. The cow catcher knocked him off, breaking his jaw. He was then brought to Rockingham in a senseless condition, and was not recognized until I went to see him, since dark, and recognized him. There is no doubt as to his identity. His jaw is broken; he is badly cut in the neck, and there are several cuts on his breast and abdomen, and there is not much hope of his recovery, or that he will survive long. He seems entirely unconscious."

Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

This gentleman on being called to the chair, at the great Baltimore indignation meeting, said:

There is one consideration, however, of a general nature, which should persuade the people that the party in power, legislative, and executive, have not, since the termination of the war, wisely administered the government.

The war ended in April, 1865. Since then no body of men, nor, so far as I know any individual man, has raised his arm against the authority of the United States. The judiciary of the United States was almost at once reinstated in each of the States which had been in rebellion, and they have ever since administered their functions, not only without resistance, but the show of resistance. All the forts in these States have remained in possession of the Government. Our commercial marine visits every Southern port without opposition, and is as safe there as in any of the other ports of the country. The laws of the United States had been administered without opposition, and the general acknowledgement of the authority of the United States and of the duty of allegiance has everywhere prevailed. Each has its Governor, Legislature and judiciary, and has enacted and administered its own laws, recognizing throughout the paramount authority of the Union. Notwithstanding all they are now subjected not only to oppressive laws, but to laws which I think are in dire conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and in their nature destructive to the liberties of the people.

So far from this conduct having brought about a restoration of good feeling, which could have been accomplished by friendly and constitutional measures, the people of one of those States are now subjected to the greatest conceivable oppression, and are denied rights which, in the most express unambiguous terms are guaranteed by the Constitution. And the States themselves are practically treated as if they were not States of the Union, and as such entitled to all the powers not conferred upon the General Government—powers which belong to them by force of the Constitution itself—the Constitution expressly providing that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Now a word or two more to show that the particular measure that I have in view, and the manner in which the President in carrying it out, are at war with the Constitution, and inconsistent with every idea of civil and political liberty. The measure is the act of Congress, 20th of April 1871, called the Ku-Klux law. Its title is "an act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes."—It will be seen that the only authority asserted for this law is the fourteenth amendment. Let me show you what the provision in the law is which is now being enforced by the President in certain portions of South Carolina. After giving to individuals whose rights under the fourteenth amendment may be violated a civil action against the wrong-doers liable to a criminal prosecution, it provides that in certain cases mentioned in the section, the alleged offences "shall be deemed a rebellion against the United States, and during the existence of such supposed rebellion, and within the limits where it may exist, "the President, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it," is authorized "to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown."

It will be seen from the title of the act that the only warrant asserted for it is the fourteenth amendment. The inference from this is, that in the judgment of Congress, independent of that amendment, no such authority could be found. Now, this being conceded, let me for a moment examine into the meaning of that patt of the fourteenth amendment relied upon. By a clause in the first section, in connection with the fifth section, Congress has assumed the power to pass the act. By that part of the 1st section it is provided that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." By the fifth section "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

It will thus be seen that what is prohibited in the portion of the first section quoted is that "no State" shall do the acts prohibited. * * * *

The act of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the declaration of martial law is to place the State and its citizens without any security, constitutional or otherwise. For, as was correctly stated by the Duke of Wellington, "martial law is no law at all." It is the mere will of the commander, and during its continuance is an unmixed despotism. Can the people of the U. S. be so blind and so forgetful of the numerous duties which they owe to the men who achieved our freedom as any longer to permit a continuance in power of the party by which such a law has been passed and is being enforced? It has been said by an Englishman that our people are more indifferent to the importance and value of the writ of *habeas corpus* than his countrymen, for ours did not as his did, obtain it by force, in other words fight for it.

The rights secured by our Constitution are, in substance, but a transcript of the constitutional rights of England, and especially is that the case with regard to the writ of *habeas corpus*. Many of the rights are included in England's great Charter, which was obtained, sword in hand from King John, and our constitutional provision in relation to the writ in question is taken almost in words, from the *habeas corpus* act of Charles II. I feel satisfied that if such a law as the one I have examined, and such an execution of it as is now going on in South Carolina, was passed by the English Parliament, and was so enforced by the government, the people of that country would with one voice, drive from power all the parties concerned in it.

Are Americans less devoted to liberty than the subjects of her Majesty? Can we, who often boast, and heretofore with truth, that we are among the freest, if not the freest people on earth, submit to such legislation, or will we not when the proper time comes to speak through the ballot box, with one voice discard from power those who have abused and are abusing the most sacred provisions of our Constitution and the dearest rights of freemen? Is not the right which is now being denied in South Carolina one of the most vital to political and civil freedom? Does liberty exist anywhere where such a right is denied? It must be very clear to the comprehension of any reflecting man that it cannot. In the words of Blackstone himself the advocate of strong governments and the war and able supporter of the prerogatives of the Crown, in referring to the value of the writ, "if it were once left in the power of even the highest magistrate to imprison arbitrarily whomever he or his officers thought proper (as in France it is daily practiced by the Crown,) there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities".

* * * * *

In conclusion, I have but a few words to say, and there I submit to the mature consideration of the gentlemen who may compose the convention which is to assemble hereafter, and who are opposed to the re-election of Grant.

The last and preceding Presidential contest would I have no doubt, have been successful if the conventions by which the candidates in opposition to the re election of Mr. Lincoln and to the election of Gen. Grant had acted with more wisdom and discretion. Now, however, when the issues which were presented by the late war and which had been the subjects of controversy in Congress and in the country, are at an end, they should be considered as forever closed. The Democrats and Conservatives are bound, I think, in duty—and certainly such conduct is vital to success—to deal only with the present. This, I think, is demanded, if they have any regard for the future.

THE bridge over Accotinck run, on the Alexandria and Fredericksburg railroad, has been completed, and trains are running over it. The bridge across Pohick was to be finished last week.

TWO Keokukers solved a dispute as to the ownership of a calf by placing the animal midway between their residences and seeing which one it would go toward.

PRECOCITY bases its claim to future greatness on this: Fisher Ames entered Harvard at the age of 12, and Edward Everett at 13; Bishop Heber translated "Procedrus" into English at 7; Anna Seward repeated from memory the first three books of "Paradise Lost" at 9, and Lord Brougham wrote on philosophy at 18, Grant rode on a circus mule when he was 11.

A London cabman has recently recovered damages from a woman who delayed his business by being too fat to get into his cab.

The Warrenton Gazette says: Two white spanish potatoes weighing five pounds each, raised in the garden of Mrs. N. A. Purifoy, were sent us this week by this estimable lady. Who can beat them?

MME. THIERS, the wife of the President of France, has received from King Amadeus the decoration of the "Noble Ladies of Spain."

A disorderly girl, arrested in Albany the other day, attempted to settle her fine by kissing the officer as he marched her along the street. It was wasted capital.

The Titusville Herald gives the following directions for using its new patent hen pills: "From one to ten boxes of pills is a dose for young fowls. The best way to give the remedy is to tickle the chicken under the wings until it laughs, when the pills can be shot down its throat with a musket or horse-pistol."

The blind wood sawyer—whilst no one has ever seen him see, thousands have seen him saw.

Dr. Clement R. Harris, former State Senator from Rockingham, Va., died at Staunton on the 31 instant.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZ
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE,
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD.—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, or the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871.

TO THINK of Grant's "Let us have Peace," now-a-days, is a horrible travesty! *His* idea of Peace is akin to the frightful fantasy of the insane prisoners, who danced to the jingling of their chains and deemed it enlivening music!

The Late Elections.

The results of the recent elections in most of the States of the North have demonstrated, but too painfully, the deplorable fact, that the masses of the people in that quarter are either content with the administration of Grant and his far-reaching usurpations of despotic and military power, or indifferent to the growing tendencies to centralized absolutism, or too weak to withstand the widely ramified influences of official patronage and spoils. In either case, the inference is of direful import. In either case, the evidences of degeneracy are such as to presage the worst of evils to our vaunted Republican system of government, and to confirm the teachings of history, that the road is easy from one extreme of popular folly to another. France, more than once, has rushed, with appalling desperation, from point to point of extremes, and run through all the gradations of government. Our own people, once the freest on earth, seem almost to be ready for the yoke of the despot and the triumphal car of the Military Dictator.

Perhaps it would be too weak a yielding to our apprehensions to say that the results of these elections settle the next Presidential election, but we are constrained to declare that they point to the continuance in power of the bad men who now rule the country to its ruin. It is the part of manly prudence to look the situation fully and squarely in the face, and we confess that, unless some great impulse shall seize the popular heart and nerve the popular will, we see little present prospect of rescuing the government from the clutches of its enemies.

How far the manifest indifference of the Northern majorities to the encroachments that have been made upon the Constitution, to the bold strides of imperial power, and to the sufferings and wrongs of the Southern people, ought to sway our action with reference to Federal politics, and to participation in a Presidential campaign, is a matter for grave deliberation. It is a question upon either side of which much may be said, and the solution whereof we leave, so far as we are individually concerned, to the better judgment of those who may be commissioned to speak for the party with which we act.

Whatever else we do, or want to do, however, our duty is imperatively enforced upon us by the late elections, viz: closer attention to our own local politics, to our own internal condition as a State and people, and less looking forward to external aids,—less reliance upon that distant "moving of the water" which is to flow in and then float us out on the clear open sea of national safety and peace. *Let us turn to our own household!* Let us (so long as we may be permitted to do so) see to it that our own political hearth-stone is clean and garnished. While bad and designing men rule *the nation*, let us strive to make *our State* blest with virtuous rulers and honest government. Let us drive, or try to drive incompetency and venality from the high places in our midst. Let us mark our detestation of the unworthy demagogues and recreants who have sold themselves for pelf. Let us build high the land marks of Republican liberty within our limited jurisdiction, and, if stricken down by the violent hand of centralized power, it will not be *our* crime. Let us foster our industrial interests,—improve, so far as possible, our national condition,—"watch the heavens and plough the earth," and in so doing, we will be all the better fitted for any call to duty or any appeal for help in a more extended field of action!

Illinois and North Carolina.

Pending the recent declaration of martial law in Chicago, legitimate fruit of the spirit which is now harrying South Carolina, Thomas Grosvenor, a citizen of note, fell a victim to the bayonet. Thereupon Gov. Palmer, with commendable pluck, wrote a letter to the Attorney General of the State, directing him to present the facts in regard to the killing to the Grand Jury of Cook county. It may be questioned whether the Governor's indignation is one whit stirred by what is going on in the South, but that is not the point just here. He says to his law-officers:

"I think you will perceive it is now the duty of the Governor and Attorney General and all other officers to see that the laws are enforced against all parties concerned in these illegal and dangerous acts. It is not necessary in determining upon the line of duty to be adopted to inquire whether the Mayor of Chicago, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Frank T. Sherman and his associates and supposed subordinates, who were the agents by which the death of Thos. Grosvenor was produced, in assuming powers they did not possess, and which cannot be conferred upon them, were influenced by proper or improper motives and purposes. They assumed to suspend the operation of the Constitution and laws of the State and substitute in their stead laws and military force to be defined and applied by themselves. They, by their lawless acts, attacked and insulted the dignity and authority of the State, and have by their dangerous examples, weakened public confidence in the Constitution and laws, and in their attempt to enforce usurped and lawless authority they have sacrificed the life of a peaceful citizen."

In North Carolina, in the summer of 1870, the Governor of the State "assumed to suspend the operation of the Constitution and laws of the State, and substitute in their stead laws and military force to be defined and applied by himself." True, *he* was impeached and degraded by a patriotic Senate, but not one of the guilty subordinates who, under military titles manufactured by the wholesale, aided and abetted him in the work of lawlessness and crime, have been brought to punishment. And why? Because, alone, of a corrupt partisan judiciary—because of the moral support and countenance of the Chief Justice of the State—because of the ready facility with which juries can be packed by unscrupulous Radical officials.

In 1871—but a few days since, it is alleged—the Federal cavalry who are scouring South Carolina, spreading terror and consternation wherever they go, renewing the scenes of the war, and filling the communities with fear, actually pursued certain parties into *North Carolina* and effected their arrest within the limits of the State. They "assumed powers they did not possess, and which cannot be conferred upon them." They, by their lawless acts, have attacked and insulted the dignity and authority of the State, and weakened public confidence in the Constitution and laws." Now here is a case for Governor Caldwell. Will he imitate the example of Gov. Palmer? Will he demand to know why the soil of North Carolina has been invaded by a lawless force? Will he even mildly inquire why illegal arrests are made in North Carolina, against which State no proclamation of martial law has been fulminated? We trow not.

Despotism

In the United States of America the people are in theory, at least, the masters and the officers, from the Chief Executive to the lowest menial, are servants.

A few years ago such expressions would have been deemed the most unmeaning of generalities and the most harmless of platitudes. The times, however, are changed—our governments and ourselves are changed with them. Now, the doctrine that the President of the United States is only the chief servant of the people of the United States, smacks enough of treason to make private individuals conscious of treading upon tender ground in giving utterance to it. We would not feel that we had fully discharged our duty as a public journalist, however, did we fail to call the attention of our readers to the evidence of the great changes that are constantly taking place in our day and generation.

That revolutions never go backwards was never so fully proved as in the course of the mighty revolution, which having destroyed the political rights, the personal liberty, the material prosperity of the South is now beginning to spend its fury upon the North. The people of the South have suffered at the hands of their brethren of the North, as no people ever before suffered at the hands of their bitterest hereditary foes; yet we cannot contemplate without dismay the strides which despotic power is making in the subjugation of the men so lately our conquerors. We rejoice in their political calamity as little, and shall mock when their fear of political subjugation cometh as little as we have done in reading the heartrending accounts of the awful conflagration which has so recently swept over the section of country from which, especially, was drawn the troops who devastated our own fair land.

But whether we look to the North or to the South, all hope of constitutional government seems well nigh lost. In Texas we find martial law proclaimed by a Governor and by a Radical Legislature declared to be unnecessary, oppressive and tyrannical. In South Carolina we find an equal abuse of arbitrary power on the part of the President of the United States, and singularly enough, too, accompanied by the solemn, sworn declaration of a Grand Jury, composed of blacks as well as whites, that there also the act is without foundation or justification.

In North Carolina scarce twelve months have elapsed since martial law was in full force, and scarce as many days have elapsed since Federal troops have crossed our border and arrested individuals in violation of all law, in broad, open daylight; have violated the sovereignty of the State without even, so far as we know, a protest from its Governor.

These things, however, happened in the South, whose people, it seems, have no rights the government is bound to respect, and so long as we thought there was a home for liberty and free government in the North we did not despair, but were content, per force, to bide our time, in the hope that sooner or later we would again experience the happy benefits of constitutional liberty.

But though we of the South lie prostrate amid its wreck and ruin, the fury of the tempest is not felt here alone.

Illinois, the home of Lincoln and of Grant, has been the first Northern State to feel the power of Federal bayonets in defence of State authority. Our readers already know that Gen. Sheridan, during the late fire in Chicago, took military possession of that city—that Col. Grosvener, a prominent man, was killed—that the Governor of the State desired the District Attorney to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the facts in order that Gen. Sheridan might be punished, and the sovereignty of the State vindicated. But our readers may not know that in due time the Court met, and His Honor, Judge Williams, disgraced himself, his State and its judiciary, sacrificed the cause of personal liberty and State sovereignty by taking sides unblushingly with the usurper Sheridan, and against the regularly elected Governor. This is especially significant when we remember the fact that the Commanding General of the Army has publicly and officially approved the conduct of Lieutenant General Sheridan. We publish elsewhere the charge of Judge Williams, in order that our people may see how little hope there is to escape military despotism. When military despots, whether Presidents or Lieutenant Generals or Governors, seize the reins of government, if the judiciary surrender, the people are powerless. Every man in North Carolina remembers how utterly helpless were the people when PEARSON, by throwing his judicial robes over the mire at the feet of Holden, attempted to keep him dry-shod in his march over the people and the Constitution.

What the result will be in Illinois no man can foresee. We regard the situation there as critical in the extreme. Federal bayonets, backed by judicial corruption or judicial cowardice, make an overmatch, we fear, for a State Executive.

We admire the pluck of Gov. Palmer and his patriotism. We wish him God speed in the holy cause he has undertaken, but we have grave fears for the result. If the several States in their sovereign capacities cannot successfully resist the encroachments of arbitrary military power, individuals cannot hope to do so. Will Governor Palmer basely succumb, or will he bravely fight the battle of liberty in America in its last stronghold? State sovereignty and individual liberty, are now one and inseparable!

THE FAIR.

On the Grounds Yesterday—A Busy Scene—Floral Hall—Its Beautiful Decorations—Flattering Prospects—Articles Entered.

The Fair Grounds yesterday presented a busy scene. A great many articles were received, and a majority of these were entered and placed in position. Night came on and the officers were forced to leave over a number of articles for entry to-day.—Thus far the promise of success is much better than it has yet been on any day previous to a Fair, and the Association are flattering themselves, and with good cause, that the concourse assembled to-day, the first day, may be counted by thousands, and that to-morrow will bring large accessions to these.

Floral Hall is a most lovely place, and will prove more attractive this year than ever before. The ladies who so kindly devoted their time and taste to its adornment may well feel satisfied with the result of their labors. It will present a charming appearance to day.

Appended herewith we publish a list of the entries made yesterday, and will give the remainder in to-morrow's issue:

Northrop & Cumming, Wilmington, native hay,; J E Winants, Wilmington, native hay; S Woodard, Black Creek, Wilson county, cotton, Navassa Guano used as fertilizer; A Steward, Rockingham Richmond county, cotton; J D Williams, Lilesville, Anson county, cotton; J B Oliver, Duplin co, cotton; Michael Edgerton, Wayne co, cotton; Erastus Smith, Wayne co, cotton; H Brunhild & Bro, Wilmington, 3,000 cigars, Southern made, of Southern tobacco; L Froelich, Duplin co, ruta baga turnips, white do; J E Winants, Wilmington, bull 3 years old—grade, bull 3 years old—native; R Boykin, Sampson co, yoke fat steers, fat steer, lot fat cattle; Jno A Sanders, New Hanover county, bull 3 years old—grade, cow 4 years old—native; J E Winants, Wilmington, brahma pootras; John P Richards, New Hanover county, Devon bull, 3 years old; J E Winants, Wilmington, brahma pootras; J W St George, New Hanover county, barn yard fowls, game fowls, native ducks; F A Newberry, Duplin county, brahma pootras; Carl M Brown, Wilmington, barnyard fowls, native geese, muscovy ducks, English ducks, mongrel ducks, crossed, guinea fowls, domestic turkeys, largest and best variety of fowls; Mrs C W Oldham, Wilmington, muscovy ducks, six and a half months old; Mrs H P Russell, Wilmington, muscovy ducks brouzed, aylesbury ducks, rouen ducks; mongrel ducks crossed, 5½ months old; rouen ducks crossed 5½ months old; aylesbury ducks, 5½ months old; L Foelich, Duplin county, dried apples, dried peaches, dried huckleberries, dried blackberries, apple butter; Mrs. Sarah Wellener, Portsmouth, Va, infant's dress, sample of quilting, worked on the American sewing machine; Mrs J A McLean, Norfolk, Va, log cabin quilt; Miss Kate West, aged 10 years, Portsmouth, Va, patch work quilt; Mrs C A Deanes, Burgaw, New Hanover county, 3 pieces embroidery; Miss Kate Davis, Pittsboro, N C, worsted knit wall bracket; Miss Bettie Miller, Pittsboro, N C, worsted lamp mat; Miss Jennie Hanibal, Robeson county, 2 embroidered cushions; Miss Sallie Swann, New Hanover county, rustic work; Aaron & Rheinstein, Wilmington, 2 table cloths, 1 piano cover, 2 rugs; Nathaniel Jacobi, Wilmington, edge tools, 1 dozaxes; Plummer, Young & Co, Petersburg, Va, edge tools, carpenter's tools; Creekmur & Henry, Norfolk, Va, airtight oyster bucket; J N Carr, (14 years old) Wilmington, 5 brackets, scroll sawing; W E Craig, Wilmington, spirit barrels—domestic; Topham & Co, Wilmington, 1 sett carriage harness, 1 do buggy do, 1 do dray do, 1 side saddle and bridle, 1 gents' do do, leather goods, trunks, satchels and harness, horse covers and hoods, lap robes; Dudley & Ellis, Wilmington, sole leather, calf skins, boots and shoes; N Jacobi, Wilmington, wheel pea sweep, cottow plow, one horse plow, Nos 18 and 35, feed cutter—self sharpening; DeRosset & Co, agents for Clemons, Brown & Co, Columbus, Ga, cotton gin—Brown's double cylinder; Mc Comb, Liverpool, Eng, arrow cotton tie; C G Johnson, New Orleans, La, cotton tie—self fastening buckle; Wagoner & Matthews, Westminster, Md, cotton planter; Clemons & James, Columbus, Ga, cotton planter—Brown's patent, cotton gin—Taylor's; S L Hall, Mystic, Conn, and Sing Sing, N Y., cotton gin and feeder; Hall's improved self feeding gin; Creekmur & Henry, Norfolk, Va, American button-hole and sewing machine, do do half cabinet, American sewing machine, do do half cabinet; David Anderson, Wilmington, Florence sewing machine; Jont & Tiff Johnson, Wilmington, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; H G Latimer, Wilmington, landscape painting, portrait painting, pastelle drawing, water color painting; Mrs C G Kennedy, Wilmington, pen and ink sketch on linen; Miss Kate Burr, Wilmington, water color painting; Miss M W James, Wilmington, crayon drawing, pastelle drawing; Miss Jennie Mears, Wilmington, pastelle drawing, crayon drawing; Miss Alice Jones, aged 11 years, Wilmington, crayon drawing; Miss Katie Barlow, 10 years old, Wilmington, pencil drawing; Mrs F W Kerchner, tapesty painting; R Boykin, Sampson county, Southern seedling apple trees; F A Newberry, Duplin county, green-house plants, collection of flowers; L Froelich, Duplin co, white scuppernong grapes, Pamlico do do, Mish do do, Froelich's improved do do, Isabella do, still scuppernong wine—the vintages of 1867, '68, '69, '70 and '71, dry scuppernong wine—vintage of 1868, Flower's grape wine—vintage of 1869, blackberry wine 5 years old—the white scuppernong, Froelich's improved white scuppernong, black scuppernong, Flower's do, mish do, Pamlico do, Thomas do, Concord, Isabella, Clinton, Diana, Delaware and Newton's, Virginia grape vines, strawberry plants, viz: Wilson's, Albany, Agriculturist, Geo. Wilder; DeRosset & Co, Agents for Carolina Fertilizer Co, S C, Carolina Fertilizer; D McNatt, Kingstree, S C, fine rosin.

FIRST DAY.

The very inclement weather which prevailed yesterday morning, was a great drawback to the opening of our Third Annual Fair. It is true that there was a goodly number of persons on the Grounds, but the rain was so very severe during the forenoon that it was found necessary to postpone the opening exercises. These will take place to-day, and, should the weather continue favorable, the Fair then will close with Saturday instead of with Friday, as at first intended.

Notwithstanding, however, the drawback occasioned by the weather, the prospects for a successful Fair have never been so flattering as they are now. The entries, thus early, fully attest this fact. There are already a large number of visitors in the city, and there is a certainty of great accessions to-day. The arrival of the Road Steamer will have a telling effect, and as the news has been telegraphed in every direction, the trains arriving here to night and to-morrow morning will probably be crowded with people.

The Grounds are rapidly filling up with articles for exhibition, and with tents and booths, and will present to-day a scene of great activity and bustle. Not much live stock, however, has yet arrived, the most noticeable in this line being a lot of White Chester pigs, well grown and only 5 months old, entered by Capt. James R, Thigpen, of Edgecombe, a Devon bull, the owner of which we could not ascertain, and a yoke of Durham steers. Many additions, however, will probably be made to these to-day.

The exhibit of fowls is a very fine one, there being quite a number of improved varieties, among which may be mentioned brahma pootra and Muscovy, Aylesbury and Rouen ducks. In this department there is a great national curiosity—a fowl of a cross between a chicken and a turkey. It has a perfectly developed chicken head with the body of a duck, and was entered by a colored man named Mack Daniel.

There are five cotton gins on exhibition: Hall's self-feeder, entered by Hymans & Dancy, of Norfolk; the Taylor, (Ga.,) the Brown Double Cylinder, both entered by Messrs. DeRosset & Co., of this city; Massey's Excelsior Gin, and one other. Near these is Anthony's Patent Shingle Machine, with an alleged capacity of 10,000 per hour, which, unfortunately, is not yet in operation. Tanner's portable steam engine is also on exhibition here, and a portable engine of the Swampscott Machine Co's manufacture. Plows, cotton planters, &c., are in good supply. Jones' patent seems to be the most attractive among these latter. There are also a number of cider presses.

Passing into the main building we noticed, on the ground floor, a good supply of hay, straw, shucks, pea vines, &c; Capt. Thigpen entering 5, and Mr. Jas. Norwood, of Hillsboro, 3 varieties. These are well worthy of the attention of our farmers as showing what an excellent quality of hay can be raised on our North Carolina lands. Mr. Norwood is already turning his hay on the market, having sold large supplies of it. The choicest of his hay is from a native grass and from a second cutting. In this department Capt. Thigpen also exhibits 3 varieties of oats, 3 of peas, 2 of corn and 2 of potatoes, as also several varieties of squash, one of which, the French squash, which is as large as a pumpkin, having been grown from seed recently received from the Commissioner of Agriculture. In all, Capt. Thigpen has entered 23 different articles.

On this floor we also noticed specimens of land plaster, made from gypsum, from Nova Scotia; spirit casks, made by hand at the coopering establishment of Mr. A. H. Von Bokkelen, in this city; a large assortment of fruit trees, &c. Of Mechanics' Hall and Floral Hall, we will speak at length to-morrow. There are so many articles yet to be put into place there, that we have concluded to defer our notice until to-morrow, when our readers shall be fully posted in regard to everything.

Entries for the Fair Yesterday.

In addition to the report published yesterday the following articles were yesterday entered for exhibition:

J R Thigpen, Edgecombe county, native hay, bale corn shucks, bale corn fodder, sheaf oats, field pea vine hay, largest and best crop of corn, sweet potatoes, upland cotton, short staple; Master W F Grainger, Wayne county, 16 years old, largest and best crop of corn from 1 acre; T. A Grainger, Wayne county, largest and best crop oats from 1 acre, largest and best crop corn from 5 acres, largest and best crop exhibition of products of the soil; Jas R Thigpen, Edgecombe county, largest quantity of domestic manure to each horse, mule or ox, &c; L A Powell, Sampson county, largest and best crop corn from 1 acre; J R Thigpen, Edgecombe county, bread corn, stock corn, black oats, sheaf of oats for large quantity of grain and straw, field peas for stock; field peas for table use, black eye do for table use, yellow eye, ground peas, sweet potatoes—pumpkin yam, sweet potatoes—white yam, sweet potatoes slips for planting, Irish potatoes—2 crop raised from seed of 1871, white turnips, bale of upland cotton—short staple; C F B Kornegay, Wayne county, bale of upland cotton, competes for Navassa premium; O F Worrell, Wayne county, bale cotton; Brogden, Wayne county, bale cotton; F & Grainger, Wayne county, bread corn, oats, native grass, globe turnip, ruta baga turnip, field peas; R E Best, Wayne county, sheap oats, Jas R Thigpen, Edgecombe county, Brown oats, Willie P Grainger, Wayne county, stock corn; Tim Lee, Wake county, Brazilian corn; L A Powell, Sampson county, stock corn; W A & M J Faison, Bruhma bull 5 years old; W A Faison, Wayne county, Devon bull 3 years old, Devon bull yearling, Devon calf, Devon cow 8 years old, Devon cow 6 years old, Devon heifer 2 years old, Devon calf, brood mare 7 years old; Jas R Thigpen, Edgecombe county, Chester boar 4½ months old, Chester sow 4½ months old, lot Chester pigs 4½ months old, 2 native pigs 12 weeks old, barnyard fowls, game fowls, pumpkins, squash, cimblings, European squash, essays on plantation economy, L Froelich, Duplin county, wine vinegar, apple brandy, grape brandy, celery; J R Thigpen, Edgecombe county, best N C ham, bacon, hog round; Mrs T A Granger, Wayne county, 5 lb jar butter; Mrs F W Swann, Wayne county, 5 lbs butter; Miss Ellie J Grafflin, 14 years old, light bread; Miss Annie Empie, 13 years old, light bread; Miss T D Gay, Wilson county, crochet mats; Miss F Everett, Wayne county, embroidery; Miss Annie Hart, New Hanover county, rustic moss work; Miss Lida J Grafflin, 11 years old, worsted work; Miss Sallie Woodard, Nash county, knit socks; Mrs M J Lucas, Wake county, lace work and embroidery; Miss Ann Vaughn, New Hanover county, quilts and needle work; Mrs M G Corbin, ladies sack; Mrs Parnell, New Hanover county, embroidered cloak and silk cloak; Mrs C F Turner needle work; Mrs W F Alderman, Bladen county, hair work; Mrs W A Armstrong, hair work; Miss Y Jewitt, New Hanover county, shirt knit collar; Mrs Summerill, Wilmington, edging; Mrs W M Poisson, quilt; Mrs O A Wiggins, Wilmington, crochet hood and sack; Mrs E A McRae, Wilmington, quilt; Mrs J T James, Wilmington, afghan; Mrs B Lehman, bead basket and embroidery; Mrs A D Cazaux, Wilmington, quilt; Miss Bettie S Harllee, South Carolina, crochet quilt; Mrs P Murphy, Wilmington, embroidered shirt; DeBosset & Co, agents for New York bagging co, 1 roll double anchor bagging; De Rosset & Co, agents Great Falls Manufacturing company, bale sheeting; G M Summerill, Wilmington, furniture; L D Giddons, Wayne county, silver watch, own manufacture; T W Brown, Wilmington, jewelry and silverware, prizes to be given by Cape Fear Agriculture Association; Mrs W W Hawkes, Orange county, table mats, crochet collars, infant's sacque, hood, caps socks and shirts, opera hoods, toilet cushion, tidy, toilet mats; G W Summerill, Wilmington, hand made furniture; R E Jones & Co, Wayne county, open buggy and jump, seated buggy; Cape Fear Building Company, book case, wood mantle, ballisters and balustrades, newel post, mouldings, window frame with attachment, Prignus sash balance, 2 brackets; D C Richardson, Halifax county, andirons, blacksmith tools, cotton, corn and 1 and 2 horse plows; Mrs Owen Fennell, New Hanover county, suit home made boy's clothing; Miss M C Latta, New Hanover county, tidy; Miss P E Latta, New Hanover county, tidy; R D Long, Edgecombe county, cotton planter; Mrs B V L Hutton, pen and ink drawing and sample card writing; T A Darby, architectural drawing; Miss Ellie Grafflin, girl 14 years of age, self taught pencil drawing and rustic frame; F W Swann, Wayne county, strawberry wine; Navassa Guano Company, Navassa guano; Mrs T D Gay, citron preserves; Master Reily, pen and ink drawing; Joel Loftus, Duplin county, bale cotton; B B Carr, Duplin county, bale cotton; W J Herring, New Hanover county, pony 7 years old; E Pomeroy, Wake county, bay horse Rosmer, bay horse Loafer—fast trotting; Mack Daniel, New Hanover county, fowl—half chicken and half turkey; Oxen Fryer, Sampson county, Aylesbury ducks; Geo F Tilley, New Hanover county, four pairs game fowls; T J Barber, New York State, bead work and feather fans; Peter Smith, Halifax county, two horse wagon, Massey Excelsior Cotton Gin, cotton planter, sulky plow, two horse plow, cider mill; James Wiley, Duplin county, cotton plows; J C Pass, Duplin county, cotton planter; Mc Comb & Co., Liverpool, England, cotton ties; J O Stillman, Halifax county, two Howes' family sewing machines, one Howe's manufacturing machine; James Norwood, Orange county, largest yield native, clover, mountain and evergreen hay, largest quantity manure to and by each ox; Webb & Roulhac, Orange county, smoking tobacco; Margaret Norwood, Orange county, embroidery and needle work; L A Hart, New Hanover county, scuppernong champaign, still scuppernong wine, Flower's wine—pure juice, Catawba imperial wine; W E Tanner & Co, Metropolitan Works, Richmond, Va, portable engine; T Paxson, Clarksville, Va, bay stallion—Bob Lee, bay mare—Huntress, fast trotters; Geo A Peck, Wilmington, 3 plows, 1 sub soil plow, 1 Collins' cast steel plow, 1 box axes, 1 sulky plow; Mrs E K Smith, needle work; Mrs E A Munds, quilt; Miss S K Smith, quilt; Miss A E Vaughn, quilt; Mrs Hedrick, quilt and cushion; Miss N S Harris, quilt; Mrs Roger Moore, embroidery. Mrs W H C Whiting, ladies' linen under garment, hand work; Mrs W S Warrock, quilt; Mrs B Lehman, 2 tables and table cover; Mrs Perrin, night gown; Mrs C G Kenneday, catchall; Mrs Y Jewitt, hanging basket; Mrs H T Allen, candy; Miss Hedrick, cotton quilt.

SECOND DAY.

Jupiter Pluvius was far more propitious yesterday than on the previous day. The skies were bright and fair, the atmosphere was pleasant, and a large number of persons, reckoned by some at 3,000, were on the grounds during the day.

At ten o'clock the Fair was formally opened by the delivery of the following beautiful prayer, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Gibbons:

PRAYER BY LT. REV. BISHOP GIBBONS, OFFERED AT THE OPENING OF THE FAIR.

We are assembled here, O Lord, in Thy name, who hath said "Where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." We are gathered together from various portions of this extensive Commonwealth, and appear before Thee, not clad in the armor of war, to invoke Thee as the God of battles, and ask Thee to steel our hearts with hatred against any foreign or domestic enemy. But we are here to call upon Thee as the Prince of peace, the God of love, and the Father of all consolations, beseeching Thee to draw more closely between the people of our State the bonds of friendship and of social intercourse.

We adore Thee, O, Lord, as the Author of our existence, we bless Thee as our constant Benefactor. We thank Thee as our sovereign Protector. We acknowledge Thee as the Giver of all good gifts, and the inexhaustible source of all blessings, spiritual and temporal. "Without Thee we can do nothing." We confess, O, God with thy inspired servant, that "unless Thou build the house, they labor in vain that build it; unless Thou keep the city, he watched in vain, that keepeth it." Unless Thou give a blessing to the labor of the husbandman his fields "will bring forth nothing but thorns and briars." "Paul soweth; Apollo watereth, but Thou alone givest the increase."

"In Thee, O, Almighty Father, we live and move, and have our being." Thou countest the very hairs of our heads; without Thy aid, not even a bird falleth to the ground; nor doth a blade of grass spring from the earth. We admire Thy merciful Providence, who feedest the birds of the air, and clothest the lilly of the valley more gorgeously than even Solomon was attired in all his glory.

Penetrated with a deep sense of Thy bounty, and remembering that Thou the God of truth, hast said: "ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you;" we approach Thee at the opening of this Fair, with a lively confidence. We place our enterprise under Thy merciful protection. Inspire thy people, O Lord, with a love of industry and patient toil. We ask Thee to bless the labor of our husbandmen. And as in the beginning Thou didst command the earth to bring forth fruits, and they came forth; so vouchsafe now "to send forth Thy spirit, and renew the face of the earth. Convert our barren wastes into smiling fields. O Lord of the harvest, send forth more laborers to increase our harvest. Enrich Thy servants with the abundance of temporal blessings, that they may look forward with more confidence to those that are eternal.

Grant, O God, that as the rain and storm of yesterday is succeeded by the calm and sunshine of to-day, so may Thy people, having sown so long in tears, may at least reap in joy. Let the ploughshare henceforth take the place of the sword. Make this a promised land to us; a land flowing with milk and honey, where every man may sit under his own vine and fig tree. May our cities and towns resound more and more with the cheerful hum of industry. May the blessings of peace, and temperance, and domestic happiness, the handmaids of industry, be abundantly poured upon us.

O God, who enrichest the earth with the early and latter rain, and who nourishest the plants with Thy genial sun, refresh our souls with the dews of heavenly grace, and warm us with Thy life-giving breath, that we may be fruitful in every good work here, and enjoy Thee eternally hereafter, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

As the Rev. bishop closed Col. S. L. Fremont, President of the Association, came forward and heartily welcomed those assembled there, in the following address:

THE PRESIDENT'S WELCOME.

Fellow Citizens:—For the third time we have assembled upon these grounds—consecrated to works of improvement in agriculture, commerce and the mechanical arts.

Seed-time and harvest have come and gone three times since our organization, and by the blessing of heaven we are again permitted to meet upon these grounds and within these halls, for kindly greetings, for social re-unions, and for the exhibition of the products of our soil, our workshops and our storehouses.

Truly "a great work has been accomplished."

The Cape Fear Agricultural Association is to-day one of the well-established institutions for the improvement of our State.

Beginning with small means and few members, it has worked its way upward and onward, until it now stands forth enrolled amongst the foremost organizations of the people of Carolina for rebuilding her homes, increasing her material wealth and making her people contented, prosperous and happy!

Without State or corporate aid, its friends, with their private means, have placed it, I trust and believe, upon an enduring basis of prosperity.

The improvements have been limited to the absolute wants of the Association—to the buildings wherein our exhibitions are held. But we hope at no distant day to make these grounds beautiful as well as useful.—To make them a place of resort and recreation for the people of our city and county.

By the liberality of the county of New Hanover we are the owners of ample grounds, for all our wants, all our purposes—only a small portion of which are covered by our improvements.

The Association is organized upon the broad platform of progress and improvement in all the industrial interests affecting our State and country. Its benefits are alike open to all, of whatever name or creed, who will join us in building up and advancing the prosperity of the old State we represent.

We embrace within our scope more than fifteen counties of the Carolinas! and every good man who loves the work we have undertaken, and desires to give us a helping hand, is invited to rally around our standard. Here he will find a cordial welcome. Here we can meet on common ground. Here no partisan feelings, political, religious, or by whatever other name men may call themselves, can have place. Come, then, my fellow citizens, and let us join hands, year by year, in making this work of material improvement a perpetual success.

I see before me the bright eyes and beautiful faces of the better portion of our race. They come to greet us and to encourage and renew our zeal in the great work we have undertaken. To them and to you, gentlemen of every honest profession and calling, who have honored us by your presence, I bid you, in behalf of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, a most cordial welcome to this, our Third Annual Fair.

At 12 o'clock the trial of machinery took place, with the most satisfactory results.

At 1 o'clock, trials of speed were announced, and the crowd moved toward the track. The contest was for a purse of $150 for the fastest trotting by horses raised in North and South Carolina—$100 to first and $50 to second—5 per cent. entrance, mile heats, best 2 in 3. The entries were: Paxton's "Robert. E. Lee," Pomeroy's "Loafer," and Richardson's "Orphan Boy." It was won by "Robert E. Lee," in 3:07, 3:04, 2:55.

At 2 o'clock the Road Steamer was exhibited, and the trial of it, so far as we could judge, was a perfect success. It glides over the ground almost like a thing of life, leaving behind it, even in our sandy soil, but a slight indenture, and is easily turned as short as can be done with a horse and a buggy. The official report of the Committee selected to attest its merits, will be made to-day.

At 3 o'clock there was another trial of speed, this time for a private purse of $100, 2 in 3, mile heats. Pomeroy's "Loafer" and Trout's "Huntress" were entered, and the purse was won by the former in 2 50 and 2,53, winning heats.

We again made the entire circuit of the grounds yesterday and noted down carefully many objects of especial interest, not previously spoken of by us, but, after having prepared it for publication, want of space positively compels us to defer it until to-morrow, when we will, most assuredly, speak fully of the many beautiful things abounding in the Halls.

The following entries were made yesterday:

A Nadal, Wilson county, largest and best crop cotton; B B Carr, Duplin county, largest and best crop cotton, 10 acres Navassa guano used; J L Hines, New Hanover county, largest and best crop cotton, 4 acres; R E Best, Green county, head of oats; W T Vann, Sampson county, Devon steers 3 years old; Willard Bros, Wilmington, best pair matched horses, draft horses; V V Richardson, Columbus county, best station 4 years old, orphan boy, native horse; R W Nixon, Onslow county, mare (sprig tail) speed in racing; F W Potter, Brunswick county, Essex boar, 12 months old, 2 Essex pigs, 3 months old; Barkshire sow 13 months old, bronz turkey; B F Drake, Wilson county, game fowls; J M Cronly, New Hanover county, Brahma pootras; Lillie Larkins, Wilmington, 15 years old, light bread; Mrs W Larkins, Wilmington, mince pie, green tomato pie, potato pie, white scuppernong wine, flowers wine, black scuppernong wine; Miss Alice Larkins, sponge cake; Mrs C B Linsey, Anson county, 5 pounds butter; Miss Alice Walker, loaf of bread; Miss S W Willard, 9 years old, sandy—home made; Hester Atkins, biscuit; Mrs J W Atkinson, 2 jars pickles, 2 jars preserves, grape jelly, green preserves, cherry preserves, canned fruit, pillow cases; Mrs T W Swann, Wayne county, light bread, rolls, biscuit; Mrs T D Meares, Jr, light bread; Miss F Waters, 16 years old, Brunswick county, light bread; Mrs D M Pearsall, Duplin county, quilt; Mrs W H C Whiting, candy—home made; Miss Hester McAlister, bread—home made, rolls; Bessie Willard, rustic work; Mrs S A Culbrish, Sampson county, sacks: A B Huske, Orange county, ladies sacqueirs needle; Miss Callie Inman, Columbus county, sacks, Mrs Joshua Smith, Columbus county, shirt; Mrs F W Kerchner, Wilmington, needle work; Mrs E Anderson, Richmond, Va, crochet quilt; W A Cumming, Wilmington, elk hornes; Mrs J A Grainger, Wayne county, stockings; Miss Sallie Cobb, Edgecombe county, quilt; Miss Mollie Pervis, Edgecombe county, embroidery; Mrs Drew, Edgecombe county, worsted treat; Mrs S E Bayley, Edgecombe county, two quilts, rustic work; Mrs R M Bloodworth, Edgecombe county quilt; Mrs Largan, Edgecombe county, bead work, grass basket, animeal, embroidery; Mrs J DeRosset, Baltimore, Md., sacks; Miss Kate Wright, Wilmington, N. C., socks; Mrs. Herrick, Wilmington, N. C. worsted work, hair back and chair tidy, quilt; Mrs. Chafin, Robeson county, embroidered chemise; Mrs Perrin, needle work; Mrs T J Armstrong, Robeson county, bed spread; Mrs H P Russell, shirt; Mrs Hester McAllister, smoking bag, watch case; Miss Ella McAllister, aged 3 years, three tidies; Mrs. F. H Knight, Edgecombe county, carpet, home made; Mrs L King, Edgecombe county, carpet, home made; Raleigh Manufacturing Co., 11 pieces of ginghams, 3 pieces of sheeting; Little River Manufacturing Co., 3 pieces of sheeting, 10 bundles of cotton yarn; Stephen Jewitt, 2 cook stoves, parlor stoves, 3 lamps, reversible gridle; D A Smith, reversable broiler, parlor furniture; P Heinsberger, brackets; T L Taylor, 4 pair horse shoes, 1 pair black smith rincers, hand made; Carolina Pump Co., Columbus county, force pumps; R Arnold, Suffolk, Virginia bee hive; P Heinsberger, books; Mrs H P Russell, native cow, do calf 5 months old; Miss Ellie T Grafflin, 14 years old, light bread; Mrs T W Kerchner, cream cake, jelly cake, tomato catsup; Mrs Jno Walker, tea cakes; Mrs Owen Fennell, Jr., pine apple preserve, apple jelly, quince jelly, tomato preserve, tomato pickle, water mellon preserve, quince preserve, pickle cabbage; Mrs D Abram, loaf bread, home made, Mrs O M Wardsworth, do do; Mrs Falconer, do do; Miss Kate Hinde, do do; Mrs A M Falconer, do do; Miss M E Carter, do do; Miss Lu Holmes, home made bread and biscuit; Miss Josie Davis, loaf bread, home made; Miss Sallie Swann, home made candy; Mrs F W Potter, Brunswick county, 10 pounds lard, light bread, 8 pounds butter, biscuit, rolls, corn bread, knit stockings; Jas R Thigpen, largest exhibition products of soil; Dr W D McMillan, cream stallion, 3 years old—Charles O'Mally; brood mare (bred 2 colts) 3 years old; Filly—Murtie Jones—1 year old; colt, 1½ months old; A C Smith, Cumberland county, 2 turn plows, land marker; Edgecombe Agricultural Works, 3 turn plows, 6 cotton plows; Saml Rowland, Wake county, cotton gin; Hart & Bailey, agents, Virginia cotton and hay press; Farmer & Wainwright, Wilson county, two-horse plow, two cotton plows, four turn plows; P Heinsberger, chromos; Miss L S Spencer, pencil drawing; Alex Odham, flour, corn meal, pearl grists, pearl hominy; Mrs R M Houston, shirt embroidery; L Froelick, red beets; E F Martin, okra; W H Cobb, radish; Tolar & Tolar, Robeson county, fine rosin, window glass; Cyrus McNeill, Robeson county, fine rosin—virgin, No. 1; D M Currie, Robe

h Carolina Baptist State Convention.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

et at 9½ A. M. President Brooks in chair. After the usual devotional ser- s, the minutes of yesterday are read. r C. C. Bitting, of Richmond, Va., rist Secretary of the Bible and Publi- on Society, is welcomed by the Presi- and visiting brethren present are in- d to seats.

ommittee on the Sunday School Board ing in favor of establishing such a ... ecutive with that of the ... Baptist Convention. Adopted. mittee on enlarging State Mission ... or enlarging engagement, making ... on of portions of the Yad- ... King's Mountain, Raleigh and Mount ... Associations. Discussed by Elders ... ney, Durham, Hiden, Blackford, ... rby, Huffham and others. Elders ... chard and Walters spoke with earnest- ... and free in favor of co-operation in ... plying destitute fields in the State. ... rother Tyson, of the Sandy Creek As- ... ation, made a speech, which, in a short ... e, covered a great deal of ground. ... eral Missionaries made interesting ... ements in reference to the condition of ... r several fields in various parts of the ... e. The speech of Elder Richardson, of ... nsboro' was especially sensible and ... tive, and the Convention made a con- ... tion to assist in completing the Bap- ... church in Greensboro'.

... lder Lewellyn speaks of the influence ... the Mormons who have been operating ... barry county, and have a Missionary ... re from Salt Lake City. He asks the ... vention to assist in counteracting the ... ence of these errorists.

... der Cobb speaks of the progress of ... ir principles from the earlier part of ... last century (when there was not a ... st church in North Carolina; when a ... it Minister was not allowed to cele- ... e a marriage, nor give testimony in ... rt, because he was a "Dissenter") to ... present time, when there are 90,000 ... ty thousand) Baptists in the State, ... re there are twenty-nine associations ... the Blue Ridge and twelve west.

... journed to meet to-morrow morning ... o'clock. This afternoon to be occu- ... by a meeting of the Board of Trus- ... of Wake Forest College.

NIGHT.

... he weather was bad, but a good au- ... e attended, and listened to addresses ... Elders Wingate and Hiden on Mis- ... ial Education. J. C. H.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 10, 1871.

... he Convention met at 9½ o'clock. Pre- ... ent Brooks in the chair.

... fter the religious exercises and reading ... e minutes, a motion was made to s rike ... t the Secretary's report of the speeches ... de yesterday. The question was dis- ... ssed by various speakers, and it was de- ... ded not to strike out.

... rother J. H. Mills read the report on ... ans to pay the salary of the Corres- ... ding Secretary. It recommends that ... salary be hereafter paid out of the ... ds of the Convention. Carried. On ... question of making up the deficit of ... Secretary's salary of last year, Dr ... chard made an earnest and telling ... ech.

... Dr. Thomas Skinner, of Columbus, Ga., ... mer pastor of the Baptist church in ... eigh, was invited to a seat and wel- ... ed by the President.

... he Convention proceeded to elect, by ... ot, a Corresponding Secretary for the ... ing year. Elder Hatham was re elected ... he position. Motion made to decide, ... ballot, between the salaries of $1 000 ... $1 200. Decided on $1,200. Elder Huf- ... m deemed to receive more than $1,000, ... made some very affecting remarks on ... need of a self-sacrificing spirit.

... Report on Periodicals read by Elder ... ney, recommending the *Biblical Recor- ...* and *Kind Words*. Elder A. D. Phil- ... s made some remarks on the character ... the *Home and Foreign Journal*, the or- ... n of the Boards of the Southern Baptist ... nvention. Remarks on the same subject ... Elders Bailey, Pritchard and Skinner. ... er Skinner's remarks were admirably ... ll put, and were received with marks of ... usual appreciation. Report adopted.

... Report of the committee to nominate ... w Boards recommend that the Board of ... s ons be located in Raleigh; that the ... rd of Education be located at Wake ... est College; that Dr. Pritchard be ... esident of the first, and Dr. Wingate of ... e second; and that the Mission Board ... ve charge of the Sunday School opera- ... ns of the Denomination in the State. ... he latter clause of the Report was dis- ... ssed at some length by Bro. Mills, Drs. ... richard and Walton, and Elder John ... itchell. Motion made to recommit the ... port. Carried. Report on Church ex- ... nsion recommends that Brethren desir- ... g to build new Churches lay their claims ... fore the Board of Missions before mak- ... g any general appeal to the Denomina- ... n. Adopted.

... Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M

AFTERNOON.

President Brooks in the chair. Elder ... Boykin, of Memphis, editor of *Kind ... Words*, the Sunday School paper of the ... outhern Baptist Convention, is wel- ... omed to a seat. The Sunday School ... oard of the N. C. Baptist Convention, ... n motion, located at Shelby. Order of ... he day suspended to hear addresses from ... Elders Bitting and Boykin, the first repre- ... enting the Bible and Publication Board ... f Philadelphia, and the second repre- ... enting the Sunday School Board of the ... outhern Baptist Convention. Elder ... itting urged the need of colportage, and ... f disseminating our denominational liter- ... ture. He states that some $11,000 have ... een appropriated by the Bible and Publi- ... ation Board to meet the wants of the ... outhern field.

... Elder Boykin explains the nature and ... bjects of the Sunday School Board of the ... outhern Baptist Convention, and urges ... s claims upon the brethren. He is fol- ... owed by Elder Skinner, who insists upon ... aining the children for Christ. A col- ... ection is taken for the Sunday School ... oard.

... Committee on religious exercises report ... he following appointments for Sunday to ... e the pulpits of the Methodist, Presbyte- ... an, Lutheran and Baptist Churches:

... Baptist Church—Dr. Pritchard in the ... orning; Dr. Skinner at night.

... Presbyterian—Rev. C. C. Bitting at 11 ... M., and Elder J. C. Hiden at 7 P. M.

... Methodist—Rev. Jno. Mitchell at 11; ... ev. W. T. Walters at 7 o'clock.

... Lutheran—Rev. C. T. Bailey in the ... orning.

... Calvary Mission—Rev. Wm. Brunt at 11; ... nd Rev. J. M. C. Luke at night.

... Adjourned to 9½ to-morrow morning.

NIGHT.

... At 7 o'clock a mass meeting was held in ... behalf of State Missions. Speeches were ... ade by Elders Cobb, Hatham, Pritchard ... nd Hiden, and about $1,100 were raised ... or State Missions. The congregations ... ere large, filling the church to overflow- ... g, and the meeting was a pleasant and ... rofitable one.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 11th, 1871.

Convention met at 9½ A. M, President ... rooks in the chair. After devotional ex- ... ercises the minutes were read and ap- ... roved. Elder Overby offered a reso'u- ... on, endorsing and commending the Do ... este Mission Board of the Southern Bap- ... st Convention. Elder Cobb spoke on ... he resolution, urging some definite ac- tion, and pointing out the function of this Board, especially with regard to the Indians, and to the Chinese and other foreigners, who are not reached by our State Boards. Elder Overby made some remarks, calling upon Elder Bitting of Virginia to address the Convention on the subject. Elder Bitting responds in an earnest appeal in behalf of the Board, showing that for 20 years past there has been an average of one Baptist Church a day organized in this country, and that the average membership of these Churches is greater than it was twenty years ago. He speaks of the one hundred and twenty-two thousand Baptists of Virginia, and shows that the denomination is progressive. (Dr. Pritchard stated that there were more Baptists in the city of Richmond alone, than of Episcopalians in the whole State of Virginia, and that notwithstanding this, he is called a "Dissenter.")

Committee on Time and Place of next Convention reported Fayetteville as the place, and Wednesday after the first Sunday in November, as the time. Adopted.

The committee on Obituaries paid high tributes to Brothers Skinner, Whitfield, Justice and Winston, all deceased during the past year. Report adopted.

A committee was appointed to raise and fill up vacancies in the list of the Trustees of the Convention, to report at the next session.

A committee is appointed to nominate delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr Pritchard reads a letter from the Baptist church, and another from the Baptist Sunday School in Newbern, the church sending $50 to the object of the Convention, and the Sunday School $50 for Dr. Yate's chapel in China. Bro. J. H. Mills presents a resolution calling the attention of the brethren to the importance of having good houses of worship; of assembling the men and women each Lord's day to study the Bible; of paying better salaries to pastors; of the advantages of permanent pastorates, and the disadvantages of annual elections. A standing committee on church extension is appointed and located in Wilmington, J. C. Hiden as Chairman.

The Cape Fear Association requests the Convention to express some opinion as to the feasibility of adopting some one hymn book. Elder Bitting speaks on the subject by invitation, and advocates the "Baptist Hymn Book" published by the Bible and Publication Society of Philadelphia. Motion made to appoint a committee to examine and report on the best hymn book, with a view to recommending it for uniform use. Remarks by Elder Wingate, Bro. Mills and others. Motion lost. Report of the Finance Committee is ready by Bro. Pleasant. Adopted.

Report on Missions taken from table and adopted. Chair announces that the Fayetteville Church desire to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Jas. McDaniel, the former President of this body, and announces that contributions from members of the Convention will be gladly received by the Church. Motion made to raise here and now, the deficiency of $118 on the salary of the Corresponding Secretary. Carried, and the amount is raised on the spot.

Committee on Preachers of the Introductory Sermon, and of the Missionary Sermon at the next session, reported Elder J. C. Hiden to preach the Introductory Sermon. W. T. Walters, Alternate. Elder Wingate to preach the Missionary Sermon; Elder Mitchell Alternate.

The Convention now joined in thanksgiving to God for His blessings during the past year, and prayer for a continuance of the same. Elder Strudley led in prayer.

The Convention resolved that it is the duty of our Churches to raise $10,000 for the object of the Convention during this year. Thanks of the Convention tendered to the community for hospitality; to the Railroad companies for court sies, and to the churches which have been tendered by other denominations. Some discussion arises on revising the list of Ministers in the State. Motion to recommit the report on this subject, instructing the committee to obtain separate lists of the white, the Indian and the colored ordained ministers, and send to the American Baptist Year Book. Carried.

Resolution passed endorsing and commending the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greensville, S. C.

Elder Strudly appointed to preach this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Mass meeting for Foreign Mission appointed to be addressed by Elder Philips, returned Missionary from Africa, and Elder Skinner, of Georgia.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock to-night

NIGHT.

A very large congregation attended in the Baptist church and, after some remarks from Elder Skinner, of Georgia, Elder A. D. Phillips, returned Missionary from Africa, made an unusually telling address on Foreign Missions, and especially on the progress of the African mission under his charge, and Missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention. A collection of some $200 was obtained for Foreign Missions.

A resolution was adopted commending the Sunday School Board of this Convention to the pastors and churches in the State. Adjourned.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran pulpits were supplied by the Ministers appointed by the Convention, as already named in another part of this report. After the services at the several churches, the closing exercises of the Convention took place in the Baptist church. The delegates gave each other the parting hand, and thus closed one of the most pleasant, harmonious and efficient meetings that has ever been held by the Baptists of North Carolina. J. C. HIDEN.

Judge Williams' Charge to the Grand Jury—Governor Palmer's Letter Advising the Indictment of General Sheridan Severely Criticised—Fatal Railway Accident

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 1871.

In his address to the Grand Jury Judge Williams touched upon the killing of Col. Grosvenor, and referred to letters published, purporting to come from Governor Palmer, in relation to the indictment of Lieutenant General Sheridan, Mayor Mason and others. He say:

You should find no bill of indictment against any party except on the information of two of our members who have a personal knowledge of the facts. Neither the prosecuting attorney nor the Court has a right to instruct you as to whom you should indict. It would be dangerous to private rights and an invasion of your prerogatives if ever the Court should advise you whom you should indict, and if this Court may not do it far less may any person who does not sustain to you any official relations, should any one not of your body seek to influence you by written, printed or verbal communications to any one of you, you will inform the Court that the offenders may be dealt with for contempt. Neither will you permit yourselves to be affected by any communications printed or to be printed in, nor any editorials written or to be written for any paper published here or elsewhere.—More particularly ought I to warn you against being influenced by certain letters published in some, if not all, our city papers, purporting to have been written by the Executive of this State to the Attorney General and District Attorney of this circuit, advising the indictment of certain persons named therein. Purporting to be letters of the Governor and having been extensively circulated, your respect for our honored Chief Magistrate personally and for his official position might lead you to attach to them great weight, but they should not exert any influence upon you whatever. The Prosecuting Attorney of this Court informs me that he knew nothing of the letters said to have been addressed to him until he saw it published in the city papers. If it was written by the Governor it was only a private letter to the District Attorney, and should have been in his hands before it was given to the papers. It would be inconsistent with the high reputation of our Chief Magistrate for integrity and legal learning to suppose that he deigned those letters to be published in order to influence your action as a Grand Jury. The possibility that such would be their effect would be enough to deter him from giving them to the public. You ought not to assume that the respected Chief Magistrate of this State would do an act highly indecorous and improper in any individual, above all in one whose duties are judicial.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The Cape Fear Agricultural Association met pursuant to adjournment, yesterday evening, the President, Col. S L Fremont, in the chair.

Minutes read and approved.

On motion, ordered that the time for the entry of articles at the Fair, be extended until 11 o'clock to day, 16th instant, and that the Awarding Committee meet promptly at 2 o'clock for examination of articles.

On motion of Dr. C. Tate Murphy, Mr. Upchurch, member of the Executive Committee of the State Fair, was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

The hour having arrived for the discussion of the subject assigned for the night, it was participated in by Captain Jas. R. Thigpen, Gov. H. T. Clark, Col. A. A. McKoy and Henry Nutt, Esq.

On motion of Col. A. A McKoy, it was ordered that the following formula be spread upon the minutes, to-wit: Bryan's Fertilizer. Formula—40 bushels of mud or stable manure, 3 bushes of wood ashes, 2 bushels of Bone Dust or Super Phosphate, 4 bushels of cotton seed.

Mix the above thoroughly together and dissolve the following in the least quantity of water that will dissolve them and mix the solution with the compost above: 40 lbs nitrate of soda, 22 lbs sal ammoniac, 20 lbs sulphate of soda 5 lbs sulphate amonia, 10 lbs common salt.

Some persons have substituted sulphate of ammonia for sal ammoniac on account of the cost (sulphate costing 5 cents per pound and the sal ammoniac costing 13 cents per pound) Others have added a barrel of plaster to each ton and more ashes and cotton seeds. Others again have mixed all the materials in a dry state, which I think will do as well or better when the compost has to remain for some time before it is put out. Always to be composted under shelter unless used immediately.

MR THOS. C. JAMES having purchased an interest in the drug establishment of Mr. J. A Mebane, the business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, southwest corner of Front and Princess streets, under the name and style of Mebane & James. Both of the firm members are good Druggists, and have long ago obtained the entire confidence of the medical faculty in this city, as well as of the citizens generally. We bespeak for Messrs. Mebane & James a continuance of the patronage formerly given to Mr. J. A. Mebane.

The present style of young lady's bow is complained of as being "mildly melancholy," and giving the impression that she has just lost her dearest friend, or dropped ice cream on the front breadth of her new silk.

The Boston Times thinks that from all appearances there will soon be only one railroad in the United States—the Pennsylvania Central.

A Selma man is experimenting with kerosene as shortening for biscuit, since it has proved so efficacious in shortening life.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, lb	30	a	30½
BARRELS, Spirits T., each.			
2nd hand	2 25	a	2 50
New	2 75	a	3 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18	a	20
Adamantine,	15	a	16
Sperm	50	a	55
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	25	a	30
Laguayra	20	a	24
Rio	23	a	26
St. Domingo	25	a	28
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g.	15½	a	17½
Strict Mid'g.	00	a	18
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd.	00	a	00
Dundee	17	a	18½
Flax	19½	a	20
Double Anc'r.	19½	a	21
Rope, ₱ lb.,	7	a	10
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 05	a	1 10
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	11	a	12
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	00	a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65	a	90
Fish, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00	a	30 00
No. 2	13 00	a	15 00
No. 3	00 00	a	00 00
Mullets	6 00	a	6 50
Herring,			
East	8 00	a	9 00
N. C. roe,	0 00	a	12 50
do cut,	8 00	a	10 00
do gross,	7 00	a	8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb.	9	a	10
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	8 75	a	10 50
Superfine	6 50	a	8 00
Fine	5 75	a	6 00
Ex. Super	6 50	a	6 75
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	8 25	a	8 50
Superfine,	7 50	a	8 00
GLUE, ₱ lb	15	a	50
GUNNY BAGS,	25	a	28
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00	a	80 00
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 00	a	1 05
Oats	75	a	80
Peas, Cow	1 10	a	1 15
Rice, rough	1 25	a	1 35
Carolina	0	a	0
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5	a	7
Dry	14	a	15
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	0 00	a	0 00
Northern	1 40	a	1 65
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd.	8	a	10
American, ref.	0	a	10
American,			
sheer	9	a	10
Swede	5½ 10	a	12
HOOP,			
₱ ton	000 00	a	115 00
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 25	a	4 00
Bourbon	2 00	a	3 00
N. E. R.	2 00	a	3 00
Gin	4 00	a	7 00
Brandy	4 00	a	9 00
do Apple	1 50	a	2 75
do Peach	2 25	a	3 50
LUMBER, (River,)			
Fir Bds	15 00	a	17 00
Wide do	12 00	a	14 00
Scantling	10 00	a	12 00
LIME, ₱ bbl	0 00	a	0 00
(from store)			
Rockport	0 00	a	0 00
Rockland	0 00	a	1 50
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	36	a	38
do bbls	40	a	42
Sugar house	23	a	24
do bbls	25	a	27
Syrup, bbls	50	a	1 00
do N. O., 80	a	0	85
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin new	0 00	a	5 35
Yellow dip	0 00	a	5 25
Hard	0 00	a	3 50
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00	a	2 90
Tar, in ord'r	0 00	a	3 05
Pitch, City	2 75	a	3 00
Rosin, pale	6 00	a	6 00
do No 1	5 00	a	5 50
do No 2	4 00	a	4 50
do No 3	0 00	a	4 00
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	0 00	a	64
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 00	a	5 75
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	a	3 00
Linseed	1 40	a	1 50
Machinery	1 75	a	2 00
Kerosone	30	a	33
PEA NUTS,	2 90	a	3 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 00	a	1 25
Irish, ₱ bbl.	2 75	a	3 00
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
	N. C.		Bacon.
Hams	16	a	18
Middlings	12	a	12½
Shoulders	9½	a	10
Hog round	12	a	12½
	Western		Bacon.
(Smoked.)			
Hams	16½	a	18½
Middlings	9½	a	10
Shoulders	8½	a	9
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	8½	a	9
Shoulders	7½	a	8½
Lard, N. C.	15	a	16
do Northern	12	a	16
Butter, N. C.	00	a	30
do Northern	38	a	54
Cheese	16	a	18
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	16 00	a	16 50
Thin "	00 00	a	00 00
Rump	00 00	a	14 50
SALT, Alum, ₱			
bag 2 bushels	50	a	2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	1 30	a	1 35
from store	1 45	a	1 50
American	1 35	a	1 40
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Porto Rico	11½	a	12
C	12½	a	13
B	13½	a	13½
A	13½	a	14
Crushed	14¾	a	15¼
SOAP, ₱ lb.,			
Northern	5	a	7
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	4 00	a	5 50
Common	2 25	a	2 75
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl.	00 00	a	00
R. O. hhd.	00 00	a	00
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	12 00	a	15 00
Mill, prime	10 00	a	11 00
Mill Fair	7 50	a	8 00
Mill, inferior to			
ord	5 00	a	6 00
TALLOW, lb	11	a	0 12

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, November 16 1871.

TURPENTINE.—The market for this article has ruled unchanged since our last review. The receipts have been comparatively larger than the previous week and all offered has been readily taken at $3 50 for hard, $5 for yellow dip and $5 35 for virgin ₱ 280 lbs. The market closes active at above figures. The receipts and sales for the week have been as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	99	$3 50	$5 25	$5 35
Saturday	300	3 50	5 25	5 35
Monday	483	3 50	5 25	5 35
Tuesday	440	3 00	5 25	5 35
Wednesday	50	3 50	5 25	5 35
Thursday	200	3 50	5 25	5 35

TAR—The market for this article opened active on Friday and an advance of 5 cents was obtained. It has since ruled active and sales have been effected at $2 95 ₱ bbl. The receipts have been small as compared with previous weeks and all brought to market has met with quick sale, market closing active at $2 95 ₱ bbl.

ROSIN—We have no change of importance to report in the market for either grades during the week just ended. There has been a moderate enquiry from buyers and parcels have generally found ready sale at previous figures when offered on market. Owing, however, to the continued light receipts and the scarcity of stock the transactions have been rather light. The sales and resales are as follows: Friday, 2,125 bbls. at $4 for strained, $6@$6 50 for low pale, $7 50 for pale, and $8@$8 25 for extra pale; Saturday, 1,499 bbls. at $4 for strained, $4 25 for low No. 2, $4 50 for No. 2, $5 for low No. 1, $5 50 for No. 1, $6 for low pale, $7 50 for pale and $8 for extra pale; Monday, 100 bbls. at $4 50 for extra No. 2, $5 for low No. 1, and $6 for low pale; Tuesday, 2,086 bbls. at $4 for strained, $4 12½ for low No. 2, $4 25 for No. 2, $4 50 for extra No. 2, and $6 for low pale; Wednesday, 364 bbls. at $4 for strained, $7 75 for pale and $8 for extra pale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market has continued in a depressed condition and the market is 2 cents lower than at the close of our last. The advices from New York represent a declining tendency in that market, and at the time of closing our review (Thursday morning) there is little or no demand. There is, however, only a small stock here at present. We quote sales for the week as follows:

Friday..... 4 casks at 64 cents per gallon.
Saturday....No sales.
Monday.....277 casks at 62 cents ₱ gallon.
Do.....*12 " " 63 " " "
Tuesday.....No sales.
Wednesday... 50 casks at 62 cents ₱ gallon.
Thursday..... 00 " " 62 " " "
*New York casks.

COTTON—The market rules about the same as noted for the past week or two. There is very little arriving at present and only a small quantity in the hands of sellers, which is generally held above the views of buyers. The sales for the week are as follows: Friday, 47 bales at 17 cents, 4 at 17¼ and 20 at 17¼ cents; Saturday, 2 bales at 16 cents, 20 at 17, and 13 at 17¼ cents; Monday, 24 at 17¼ and 35 at 17¾ cents; Tuesday, 17 bales at 17 cents, 62 at 17¼, 24 at 17¾ and 35 at 17¾ cents; Wednesday, 16 bales at 17 cents; Thursday, we quote ordinary at 15½ cents, good ordinary at 17 cents, low middling 17¼ to 17¾ cents, and middling at 17¾ cents ₱ lb.

GRAIN.—CORN.—Nothing new has transpired in this article since our last report. In consequence of receipts worthy of note we quote as selling from store at 95 cents for mixed and $1 05 for white mealing—highest figures including sacks.——OATS—No receipts in this article, in consequence of which we quote as selling] nominally at 65@70 cents ₱ bushel wholesale, and 75@80 cents ₱ bushel from store.——PEAS—Are in light receipt, and a small stock on the market. The market is 10 cents higher than at the close of our last; retail from store at $1.15 and $1.25 for cow.——RICE—Stock light, clean sells by the package at 8½@9 cents ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS.—The market has ruled unchanged for several weeks past. The stock of Sides and Shoulders (North Carolina) is quite heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at 9¾@10 cents for shoulders, 11½@12 cents for sides, 12@12½ cents for hog round, and 16@18 cents ₱ lb. for hams, as in quality. WESTERN is in good stock, and the market rules quiet. We quote small sales from store at the following figures: Smoked, 8½@8¾ cents for shoulders, 9¾@10 cents for sides, and 14@18 cents for hams;—dry salted, 7¾@7½ cents for shoulders, and 9@9¾ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted, and would sell at 14@15 cents. Northern is in fair stock and demand light. Sells at 14 to 16 cents ₱ lb.

SALT—Market fairly supplied, and demand only for lots. We quote as selling from store at $1 35@$1 40 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ₱ sack for Liverpool ground.

EGGS—The receipts are small and demand only moderate, bringing 25@30 cents ₱ dozen by the quantity.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton—The stock on hand is large, and sales are being made from store at 5¾ @6 cents ₱ lb., as in quantity and quality.

FLOUR.—The market continues to be well supplied with all grades. Northern and Western brands are in good request and the stock on hand is fully fair. There is only a small demand existing from the trade, which is being supplied from store at figures given in our table.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all kinds are in fair stock, and at present there is but little business doing. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60; @65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35; cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30 do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

CORN MEAL.—A fair demand exists from the retail trade, and sales are being made from mills at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES.—The stock of Irish is small, but is sufficient to meet the present demand. There is only a small demand, which is being supplied from store at $2.75@3 ₱ bbl. New crop sweet is coming in freely, and sells from carts at 90 cents to $1.15 ₱ bushel.

HAY.—The receipts have been small and only reach about 150 bales. A moderate demand exists. We quote as selling from wharf at $1 40@$1 50, and from store at $1 65@$1 75 for Philadelphia, $1 10@$1 25 from wharf and $1 40@$1 45 for New York, and $1 from wharf, and $1 10 from store for North Carolina.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought in slowly, but the stock in butchers' hands is adequate to the demand from retail trade. A moderate demand exists, and parcels on the hoof sell at 8@10 cents ₱ lb., net, as in quality. SHEEP are in small supply, and when brought in are taken at $2@2 50 each.

BARRELS.—The receipts have been considerably larger of late than usual, and the demand continues good. We quote from wharf as follows: Second hand country $2 35@2 45 as they run, and $2 50@2 60 for selected and new; New York, $2 75 for second hand, and $3 10 for new.

BEESWAX—Is being brought in slowly and sells at 20 cents ₱ lb.

TIMBER.—There is no change of importance to report in the market for this article. Mills are buying at figures given in our table. There is a good demand from the mills, and all receipts meet with quick sale.

MOLASSES—The market is well supplied with all descriptions, and we report a fair business doing at figures given in our table.

POULTRY—Is in moderate receipt, and sells at 25@30 cents for chickens, and 30@40 cents for gown fowls each.

SHINGLES—Only a light enquiry at present, and small receipts. We quote at $2 75@$3 25 for Common, and $4 50@$6 ₱ M. for Contract.

WOOD.—The receipts for the week ending to-day have been small, and there is very little stock in market. Sales are being made by the quantity at $2 60@3 for Pine and Ash, and $3 25@3 50 ₱ cord for Oak.

LIME—Is in good stock, and sells in the small way from store at $1 50 ₱ cask.

LUMBER—Shipping is very scarce at present, and but little doing in this article. The city mills are selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$17 00@18 00
" " Hayti cargoes	18 00@00 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" flooring Boards, rough	22 00@28 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	23 00@24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

FREIGHTS—The port is now full of sailing vessels; outward freights continue to rule firm. See table.

Rates of Freight.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 45	00 @ $ 60
Tar "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 60
Spirits Turpentine "	0 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 90
Rosin "	00 @ 45	00 @ 60
Cotton per lb.	00 @ 2 50	00 @ 2 00
Cotton Goods per bale	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts "	00 @ 8	08 @ 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 60
Tar "	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 60
Spirits Turpentine "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 1 00
Rosin "	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 60
Cotton per bale	0 00 @ 1 50	00 @ 2 00
Cotton Goods per bale	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber "	0 00 @ 8 00	0 00 @ 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Tar "	0 00 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00 @ 90	0 00 @ 0 75
Rosin "	00 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton per bale	0 00 @ 2 25	00 @ ✕
Pea Nuts per bush	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber "	0 00 @ 8 00	0 00 @ 7 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 70
Tar "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 70
Spirits Turpentine "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 70
Cotton per bale	00 @ 00	0 00 @ 2 75
Pea Nuts per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 @ 00	10 00 @ 11 00

MARRIED.

In Asheville, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. George Patterson, Prisident and Rector of St. John's Church, Wilmington, N. C., HENRY C. McQUEEN, of Wilmington, to MARY AGNES, daughter of Avon N. Hall, Esq., of Asheville.

DIED

On the 10th instant, at the residence of Dr. W. McGeehan, near Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Mrs. ISABELLA MCKAY, Consort of Mr. Duncan McKay, aged 53 years.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 10th instant, near Magnolia in Duplin county, in the 24th year of her age, of that lingering but fatal disease, consumption, MRS. CATHARINE WILSON, consort of Mr Wm. W. Wilson, and daughter of Nicholas Shepherd, Esq., of Sampson county.

The deceased was a devoted and loving companion, and affectionate and tender mother, a dutiful daughter, and a faithful and confiding friend. Her superior, as a woman of fidelity and integrity of purpose for one of her age, is seldom to be found. She has left a husband, two small children, an aged father, and quite a circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Their bereavements however, are not such as with those who have no hope, for although she was not a member of any church; she lived an exemplary Christian life, and died perfectly resigned to her fate, and manifested no fears, or even doubtful forebodings in reference to her future welfare and happiness.

And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me "Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." Rev. xiv and 13.

CCM.

What Dyspepsia May End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead, when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill, or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are daily and hourly cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1871.

For some days, says the Baltimore Gazette, a rumor has been afloat that the Pennsylvania Central has obtained control of a majority of the shares of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and will thus have a monopoly of the travel between Washington and New York, and indeed between New York and the Gulf, as soon as the Baltimore and Potomac Road is completed.

It is quite certain, too, that control has been obtained of the road between Bristol and Chattanooga. By this means the Pennsylvania Central gets in the rear of the Southside Road and cuts off General Mahone's connections just as he cut off those of the Orange and Alexandria road.

The extensions of the Pennsylvania Central and the breadth of its schemes are wonderfully bold and almost incomprehensible. If the plans of Mr. Scott and Mr. Thompson are successful, this enormous corporation will control the country, do all the carrying business, dictate its own terms, establish its own banks, control all financial operations, and have such influence in the elections that it will elect its own President. We shall, indeed, then have a Railroad King; and before we know it, we shall have two parties contending for power upon issues new to the country.

America's Example of Warning to England.

There exists a general impression in England that the Queen is becoming physically and mentally incapable of discharging her official duties, and consequently men's minds turn towards a regency, and after a time a succession to the throne. There seems to be a large and growing republican party which avow their determination to change the form of the British government. We quoted the other day the utterance of Mr. Bradlaugh, one of its leaders. "She, the Queen, is the last Monarch who shall sit on England's throne. The reigning family holds the throne, not by divine right, but by act of Parliament. We shall insist that this act shall be repealed and the republic set up."

No doubt the personal unpopularity of the Prince of Wales gives rise to much opposition to his succession to the throne. But unless the British nation are blinded by the fateful gods who first make mad whom they wish to destroy, they will find a better remedy then the establishment of a republic. As Mr. Bradlaugh remarks, what one Parliament has done another can undo; and it is perfectly within the power of Parliament to change the order or line of succession to the throne without sacrificing the monarchical principle, and without the least danger of civil war. The Prince of Wales, as a Pretender against the monarch chosen by the Parliament of the nation, could not rally a corporal's guard around him.

A few years ago we might have rejoiced at the progress of republican ideas in England, but a sad experience has modified our ideas. It is now thirty-five years since Queen Victoria came to the throne which she has so nobly and worthily occupied. During that period England has been peaceful and prosperous. No civil wars have devastated her soil; no attempts have been made by the royal lady to extend her prerogative at the expense of the other branches of the government. On the contrary, the very limited amount of personal power and patronage allowed to the monarch by the Constitution of the country has diminished rather than increased.

During those thirty-five years England has been free from those maddening contests for office and spoils which have convulsed this land every four years; and as a consequence the public officers have been honest in the discharge of their duties, so that a public defaulter is almost unheard of. And in all that time the liberties of the nation have never been violated. The proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, such as the American people now behold with indifference, would at any time cost Victoria her throne, and her ministers probably their heads.

In those thirty-five years, alas! what have we witnessed on this continent? Every four years a frenzied contest for power, that is to say, for spoils that were becoming every day more valuable. Hence the determination of those out of office to drive out the party that were in, upon any issues that would catch the public favor, whether they were for the good of the country or not. If free trade or protection would not answer, then slavery; for who can deny that the slavery agitation was, on the part of its leaders, nothing but a trick to get into power? And to what have these periodical contests led us? To the supremacy of demagogues who are and must always be more popular with ignorant masses than true patriots. To a sectional issue, unnecessarily forced upon a deluded people by ambitious politicians for their own selfish purposes. To a bloody civil war, ending in the destruction of the once fundamental principles of self-government, and the stultification of all former American history and traditions. To hasty and unstatesmanlike legislation, dictated by the passion of the moment, clothing the Executive power, of which our fathers were so justly jealous, with dictatorial powers in time of peace, and putting in his hand a double-edged sword, which will at no distant day destroy the paltry remnants of the liberties of the country. To a universal and unblushing corruption without its equal among civilized nations, which has transformed the Federal, State and City governments of nearly the whole country into a concatenation of *Rings* of *Thieves*, and has gangreened the whole body politic from the President—who speculates in gold corners and Seneca stone quarries, to the lowest policeman who blackmails a delinquent bar-room keeper.

Sum up the millions already known to have been stolen from the Southern States by carpet-bag governments—the twenty additional millions just come to light, of which poor oppressed South Carolina has been robbed, the scores upon scores of millions stolen by government defaulters of every degree, the immense city frauds in New York, Philadelphia and other places, and it is by hundreds of millions that we must count the cost of our magnificent republican government. And where will be the limit if we add the land jobs, the fraudulent government claims, and the hundreds of millions extorted by an iniquitous tariff to fill the pockets of influential monopolists? Is corruption inseparable from universal suffrage and republican institutions? We would not dare to assert this, but those effete old monarchies, as it is the fashion to call them, are singularly free from it. We saw it stated a few days ago that the whole sum of defalcations by Prussian officials since the war began was nineteen thousand dollars, and that all the defaulters are in prison.

To this corrupt, rotten condition, has the whole American system of government come since the day that Victoria ascended the British throne. And what is the prospect for the future? That the holders of the spoils are so powerful in the possession of their stolen gains, of the government patronage and of the irresponsible power they have usurped, that they are determined to retain their possession by all means, fair or foul, and to secure a renewal of their tenure by fraud, intimidation, bribery and bayonets, cost what it may.

Let the British Republicans look upon this picture and remember that like causes produce like effects. We do not say that a monarchy would be desirable in this country, though we are likely to have an absolute one forced upon us, no matter under what name. But we feel sure that old England, which has hitherto so wisely and prosperously avoided the convulsions of revolution, would soon rue the day in which she abandoned her own institutions to try experiments which have led to such deplorable results in our country.

What of the Future.

Bountiful Autumn has come again, bringing its rich harvest to gladden the heart of man, and now, in the season of thanksgiving, it seems as if the great heart of mankind should arise with one impulse to render thanks to the Author of all good for His infinite blessings. But unfortunately for the human race, they are not satisfied to accept the gifts of God and to use them for good, and instead of universal gladness in the Christain word, at least, we find universal discontent with the present, and anxious foreboding for the future.

That such is the case in this country needs no demonstration. While we are exempt from some of the evils which afflict older centres of civilization, we are afflicted with others of our own creation. The general corruption in office, the oppression of one portion of the country by the other, the usurpations upon the liberties of the people, are only a few of those that could be enumerated. If we look around us we see at our doors Mexico once more abandoned to complete anarchy, and some of the South American republics in no better condition. In Europe there is universal uneasiness pervading every State and every class of society. This anxiety is felt not only in poor bleeding France, humiliated, mutilated and despoiled, but even in hitherto placid and prosperous England, now trembling at the prospect of a social and political revolution. All over Europe the masses of the people are discontented with their social condition, and they manifest their dissatisfaction in a way that shows a determination to effect a change at any cost. Nor is this the only element of disgust. All the signs point to a general war, in comparison with which, the last will appear almost insignificant. Preparations are making for it on a gigantic scale in Prussia and Russia, and the contest will be between those two nations for the supremacy in Europe. When they go to war all the others will be drawn into the vortex. All the European press correspondents seem to agree in predicting that the year 1872 will probably be the bloodiest of this century. While Russia is hastening the organization of her army upon a scale hitherto unprecedented, Prussia is strengthening all her fortresses upon her northeastern frontier, and purchasing immense quantities of furs and sheep-skins for her army, in view of a northern campaign. Maps of the Polish provinces have already been distributed among the Prussian officers, and they have been enjoined to study the Polish and Russian tongues. The language of the astute Bismarck before the Reichsrath indicates that he expects war, and the action of that body in voting the Imperial war fund, proves that they share in the expectation.

It seems like madness for nations thus to plunge into war, for the acquisition of territory. It is against the dictates not only of Christianity, but of the plainest common-sense, for even in a successful war, the conquerors suffer nearly as much as the conquered. But still the stubborn fact remains, that nations will fight, and it is one of the strangest of mysteries that they do so for causes that are so utterly foreign to their real interests.

If wisdom could once more guide the policy of this country, while other nations are fighting out quarrels in which we have no concern, we might recover our lost prosperity. If only the party in power would cease persecuting our unoffending people, and would administer the government for the common benefit of the whole nation, hope would spring up again everywhere. Capital would flow where it is so much needed. The commercial marine of the United States would recover from its all-but mortal collapse, and would monopolize the trade of the world, while American agriculture and industry would feed, clothe and supply the rest of the civilized world. Then we might hope for real peace in this land that needs it so much. Unfortunately, judging from present indications, such a result is not to be expected from the dominant party of the country.

Mr. G. W. King, of Raleigh, has invented an improved combination spring and air gun.

The Weldon Fair.

We yield to our correspondent, "NORTH STATE" what we may have had to say in regard to the Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society. We endorse all he has so well said, and nothing more fully than his remarks in regard to the beauty of the ladies, with the assurance, however, that we have reached home SAFELY, having passed through as dangerous a trial, during the previous evening, at a brilliant and magnificent wedding reception in Raleigh.

We are much gratified at the very great success of the Fair at Weldon, and the fine management by its officers. Governor CLARK, PETER E. SMITH, Esq., Captain R. T. FULGHUM, Vice-President of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, and Captain JAS. R. THIGPEN, a member of the Executive Committee, were present and obtained many valuable articles for exhibition at our Fair. Mr. SMITH and Captain THIGPEN secured for themselves several of the most valuable premiums offered at the Fair.

We regret that our time was so limited—that we had the opportunity of meeting with so few of our friends, and could not remain to participate in the pleasures of the "Hop." We feel assured that all enjoyed themselves to the *full*.

We return our thanks to Messrs. STONE, of Weldon and J. H. WHITAKER, of Enfield, officers of the Association, for very kindly attentions.

North Carolina Baptist State Convention.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 8, 1871.

This body meets to day in Charlotte, N. C. It is 10½ o'clock, and the delegates are assembling at the Baptist Church. We see a number of familiar faces among them—some whose names are household words among the Baptists of the State. Here is the earnest, thoughtful face of Dr. Wingate, the accomplished President of Wake Forest College. He is to preach the introductory sermon to night, and we can trust him to do it. There is the good-humored countenance of Dr. T. H. Pritchard, the Bishop of the Raleigh Baptists. Yonder is the large form and big head of the editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, J. H. Mills. He is overflowing with health, and full of vigor, bodily and intellectual. Here is the solid, sober Haynes Lennon, Moderator of the Cape Fear Association, one of the very best men and most efficient workers in the State. Dr. Brooks, of Wake Forest, is also present, and will probably be re-elected President of the Convention. Then we see J. D. Huffham, Corresponding Secretary of the Convention, a man of thin, wiry, delicate form, but a thoughtful, scholarly student, with a vast amount of energy and effective working power in that delicate, nervous organization. The venerable Elder Stradley, with the frosts of many winters upon his head, sits there in the corner, his eye not dimmed, and his natural force not abated. The open, honest, transparent face of Jno. Mitchell greets us with a pleasant smile.—He is one of the loveliest men, and most useful preachers in the State.

President Brooks takes the chair, and we have the usual devotional exercises—reading of the scriptures, singing and prayer. We miss some faces which we had hoped to see, among them the thoughtful, scholarly-looking face of Levi Thorne, of Newbern. We know that he is sick.

Elder J. L. Carroll, the former Secretary, having removed to Virginia since last session, Elder N. B. Cobb, of Shelby, is elected Secretary *pro tem*. Fayetteville church is ably represented by Elder Wm. Brunt, a well educated, studious preacher, and one of the most solid theologians of his age in North Carolina. The Chowan Association sent Elder R. R. Overby, from Sawyer's Creek church, a sound, strong, sensible man, who has come here to work, and whose influence will be felt in the Convention. Elder Gaultney of Hillsboro, who was one of the best chaplains in the Confederate army, sits there by Captain Graham, a sprightly young lawyer, a son of Governor Graham.

Some twenty Associations in the State are represented by delegates already in, and though the delegation is thin, there is much of the solid worth of the denomination present. The appearance of the body is such as to impress the observer with the idea that he is in the midst of an assembly of strong, sensible men of character and worth. Dr. Brooks is re-elected President of this forty-first session of the Convention. On assuming the Chair he makes a short address, giving encouragement to the body, regarding the condition and prospects of the Convention, and especially insisting upon the recuperative powers of the old North State, and upon the duties of the younger ministers to stick to the State, and to carry out the principles of the fathers of the denomination. He states that there are twelve young men now studying for the ministry at Wake Forest College.

The committee on Organization report 1st Vice President, Haynes Lennon; 2d, William Turner; 3d, N. A. Purefoy; Recording Secretary, N. B. Cobb; Assistant, N. B. Broughton. Report adopted. Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Brooks in the chair. Committee of Arrangements reported the usual order of business, and recommended that Dr. Wingate and Elder J. C. Hiden be appointed to address the Convention to-morrow night on the subject of education. Carried. Dr. Pritchard reads the Report on Missions. It says that the old debts are provided for; that the Baptists of the State are uniting in the work; that much has been done, though very much remains to do. Some $1,400 have been received for Foreign Missions. Seventeen missionaries have been employed in the State, and some $4 000 have been expended. Something over $200 is now due the missionaries. A highly complimentary tribute is paid to Elder J. D. Huffham, the able and efficient Corresponding Secretary of the Convention; and it is recommended that he be retained in office for another year. The report is a clear, well written and satisfactory paper. (Rev. A. D. Phillpt, returned Missionary from Africa, is invited to a seat in the Convention, and receives the right hand of welcome from the President.) Different parts of the report are referred to special committees. Report laid on the table for further consideration. Dr. Pritchard reads REPORT ON MINISTERIAL EDUCATION. Over $1,000 have been raised for this object; the Board is out of debt, and has considerable means for future operations. A committee is appointed to report on the propriety of raising a Sunday School Board of this Convention to co operate with the Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Committee appointed to report on the propriety of establishing a Board on church extensions. Adjourned with prayer by Elder Phillips.

NIGHT.

A full house greets Dr. Wingate, who preaches an excellent sermon on "Going out into the high-ways and hedges, and compelling men to come in." Dr. W.'s rich, sonorous and musical voice, and his ease and naturalness of delivery make a most favorable impression.

J. C. HIDEN.

Weldon Fair.

WELDON, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1871.

Journals:—At the risk of invading the province of your Senior, who appeared in the flesh on the Fair grounds here to-day, I must trouble you with a few paragraphs.

I feel well satisfied that the Annual Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society is destined to be the great Fair of the State. The location is unsurpassed, inviting, as it does, exhibitors and contributions from Petersburg, Norfolk, in fact all South side Virginia, as well as from Baltimore, and a large area of our own State. The first Fair of the Society in 1870 was a success, and the present Fair is a decided success. The number of people on the grounds to-day was estimated as high as eight thousand—it was the largest crowd I ever saw assembled in the State.

I will not attempt any description or enumeration of the various articles on exhibition. Each department is well supplied. A gentleman has assured me that the exhibition of implements, stock, &c., is superior to that of the recent State Fair at Raleigh, and a lady expressed to me the opinion that Floral Hall is far more complete than was the same department at the State Fair.

I do not know how the Fair exhibitors may compare with those who were at Raleigh, but I saw more pretty girls to-day than I had ever seen before at one assembly in my life. Edgecombe, Wilson, Nash, Franklin, Warren, Northampton, Halifax, Hertford, Bertie, Petersburg, Norfolk, Southampton, and various other counties in Virginia, it seems to me, must have picked out their beauties and have sent them here, to contend for the premium. Even Louisiana had two of her fairest daughters present—dangerous competitors, I assure you, they would be, for the prize of beauty in any crowd in the world. I am not, Mr. Associate, given to exaggeration, but of a verity, a superb pair of eyes were there to-day, that could not have been excelled in brightness by those of the famous Duchess of Devonshire, when the Irish laborer stopped her in the streets of London, with "My lady please let me light my pipe at your eyes." The highest compliment, she said, she had ever received. Meeting an old friend of mine, whom one of the bewitching creatures had armed some hours previous, he stated that he was in search of that mill which grinds old folks young. "You have not yet lost your admiration for the ladies," I remarked. "No;" said he, "I have been in many places—have admired the beauties of nature in mountain and valley; have seen the ocean in storm and in calm, but I have never yet seen anything I would rather look at than a beautiful woman," and so he went off to find his mill and feast his eyes. Verily, I fear for your Senior. I have seen editorial Benedicts *away from home*, in such crowds, before to-day, and whilst I am glad that he is among us, yet I almost wish he was *safely* back.

I quit this theme very reluctantly—the Weldon Fair is a great success—great in its social features, and especially great in the number and beauty of the ladies in attendance.

I will not dwell on the races, further than to say that in the premiums off red, and in all other respects, they have been so far, of the scrub order. One mare, "Huntress," is a fast animal, and would do credit to any course, North or South, but the racing, take it all in all, has been simply contemptible. If the Executive committee continue racing in the programme of exercises, it is to be hoped that they will go higher than $75 by way of premium, and let us have a respectable race, or none at all.

An unfortunate fracas occurred in the lower story of Floral Hall to-day, in which a highly respectable gentleman of Halifax county came near losing his life. His antagonist, equally as respectable and a peaceable character, shot him, the ball striking over the left eye and glancing upwards, inflicting only a scalp wound, as I am informed. Although the floor was crowded, very little excitement ensued.

Gov. Vance was detained at home by sickness in his family, and could not deliver the address. His place, however, was well supplied by Gen. Cox, of Raleigh, who, although he had but two days' notice, delivered a capital address, which is very highly spoken of by all who heard it. Let me here suggest to the Executive Committee the necessity of erecting a hall for the delivery of these public addresses. The speaker now must mount the music stand, whilst the audience are on the ground, some twelve feet below, or beyond the sound of his voice in Floral Hall. A place worse adapted to public speaking cannot well be conceived; were I capable of making a speech, I could not be induced to speak from that stand.

As your Senior will, doubtlessly, keep you duly advised of all matters of interest which may transpire during the Fair, I take my leave. NORTH STATE.

General Lee's Advice to His Son.

The following letter was written by Gen. Lee to his son, long before the commencement of the late war;

ARLINGTON HOUSE, April 5, 1852.

My Dear Son:—I am just now in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My fine old regiment has been ordered to that remote region, and I must hasten to see that the men are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March 26th, 27th and 28th. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness; they have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do right. If a friend asks a favor you should grant it if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you can not; you will wrong him and yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do so is purchased at a sacrifice.—Deal kindly but firmly with all your class-mates. You will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act, and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path of peace and honor. In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion to this hasty letter, inform you that nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on, they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgment—had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old Puritan legislator—Davenport, of Stamford—and said that if the last day had come he desired to be found at his place doing his duty, and therefore moved that candles be brought in so that the house could proceed with its duty. There was quietness in that man's mind—the quietness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty. Duty, then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things, like the old Puritan. You cannot do more,—you should never wish to do less. Never let me and your mother wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part."

"Your affectionate father,

R. E. LEE"

"To G. W. Custis Lee."

SOUTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

Gen. Jubal A. Early was expected in Columbia on Thursday.

The Marion Crescent says: "Sale day was something like old times. A good deal of property was sold at good prices. The McClenaghan House and lot in the village, containing fourteen acres, brought $2,626. Mr. W. C. McMillan was the purchaser. Other property was sold at lower figures."

The Charleston Courier says: "At an election held yesterday by the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Theo. D. Wagner, President; Joseph D. Aiker, Vice President; James R. Pringle, Treasurer; E. Horry Frost, Secretary."

George Woods, alias Patrick Mehan, a lass Harmon Hearmon, formerly a waiter at the Clarendon Hotel, N. Y., got $210 40 in board out of the Charleston Hotel. He surrendered his valuables, worth about $125, and was given quick dispatch on his return to New York.

The Sumter Watchman regrets to learn that Mr. Hiram Seymour, living some seven or eight miles southeast of Sumter Town, was severely injured by a cotton gin a day or two since. By some means one of his arms got entangled in the saws while in motion, and was terribly cut and mangled. Dr. J. J. Bossard ministered to the wounded and suffering man on Monday last.

The Charleston News says: "The annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. M. of South Carolina, which was to have been held on the 21st of November, in this city, has been postponed until the 19th of December, when the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple will be laid. The Lodge will be opened on the 21st instant, by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master R. S. Burns, and then called off until the 19th of the ensuing month. The worshipful masters, wardens, delegates, past masters and grand officers residing out of the city, are not expected to attend until the December communication.

The Tremaines were in Columbia on Thursday.

The Charleston News says: The American ship Reunion was cleared yesterday for Liverpool, by Messrs. Street Brothers & Co., with 3,631 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1 640,701 pounds and valued at over $300,000. This ship has received almost unprecedented dispatch at the hands of her agents. She arrived from Tybee on Friday, the 20th of October, and commenced taking in cargo on Saturday, the 21st. On Tuesday, the 7th November, she was loaded, being only fifteen working days from the time of starting.

An Anecdote of 1846.

Jefferson's friends, and especially his rabid Democratic partisans, on learning that his decease was imminent, had hoped that his death would occur on the semi-centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Such an event would, in their estimation, be a fitting climax to his illustrious career, and round out his history with full completeness. One enthusiastic old Democrat who lived at Albemarle, and idolized Jefferson beyond all other men, took his death on the Fourth of July as a special sign of the favor of Providence, and maintained that by dying on that day, Jefferson had raised himself and his party to the highest attainable niche in the temple of fame. Soon, however, a rumor came down from the North that John Adams, the Federalist, the bitter opponent of the Democratic party, had also died on the same Fourth of July. Indignant at the bare suggestion of such an intolerable idea, the old Albemarle Democrat refused to believe the report. But later and more formal accounts of the death of Adams finally rendering it impossible for him no longer to discredit the news, he gave in, and passionately exclaimed, "That's another damned Yankee trick."

Wife, Mistress and Lady.

Who marries for love takes a wife, who marries for fortune takes a mistress, who marries for position takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and friends, a lady for the world and society. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress will rule you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick your wife will nurse you, your mistress will visit you, your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and go to a party with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, your lady your debts. If you die your wife will weep, your mistress will lament, and your lady wear mourning. Which will you have?

A Radical negro, who was honest after a fashion, went up to register, pretendingly at least. Joe T. was there, a looker on in Vienna, and a snapper up of trifles; and it ran thus:

"You want to register, do you?"

"Yes, sah, I does."

"How long have you been in the State?"

"Jes five weeks, exactly to a dot."

"Well, sir, you are not entitled."

"Thought maybe I was, as I seen niggers registerin' from Corinth to Mobile, an' from Vicksburg to Montgomery, 'at hadn't been here's long as I have."

"Can't register, and don't want to hear any more of your talk."

Darkey was retiring with a polite obeisance when Joe T. stepped up and begged his acceptance of two dollars in token of his high appreciation of his honesty under temptations. Darkey was too polite to refuse. Honesty is the best policy. Several negroes swore to lies to register, and din't get a cent.—Meridian Mercury.

In about a week the citadel of Quebec will be left without a single British soldier within its walls. The people of the old capital, who, for so many long years, have been familiar with the sound of the "tattoo" at evening, and accustomed to witness the marching of so many regiments of red-coated soldiery through the quaint old streets of their city, will be deprived of that pleasure, for, says the Toronto Leader, it may reasonably be expected many years to come! Already some of the forts, military stores, and armaments have been handed over to the Dominion government, and the rest will follow in a few days.—Quebec will look very different to all who shall visit it in the future from what it used to, with the red-coated sentries marching up and down on the parapets of the citadel, a distinct and prominent feature in the *tout ensemble* of the old city.

A burnt-out Chicagoan was in a barber's shop in New York city, and after being shaved the barber suggested that perhaps he would like to have his hair cut. "Thank you," said the man from Chicago, "it is long, but I never have my hair cut when I am in the country."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A new Company has been formed, with a capital of 15 000 000, to furnish the rolling stock for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

M. Thiers in an interview, authoritatively would dispose the end of the provisional regime and establish a permanent Republic, when the Assembly meets in December.

Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.

A broken rail threw two cars containing recruits from the track of the Northern Missouri Railroad. The cars went down an embankment and 16 soldiers were killed. Edwin Colvin, son of Judge Colvin of this city, was killed. The recruits were en route for Salt Lake.

From New York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11.

The meeting in Brooklyn against rings was the largest ever held. A proposition to use lamp posts for repeaters and ballot stuffers was tumultuously applauded.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.

The National Steamboat Convention adopted resolutions for a committee of two from each State to draft a new steamboat law, and to urge its passage—the committee having power to call a Convention whenever necessary.

The Committee on Grievances report the present law and regulations as indefinite in its provisions, and compels owners to test inventions against their judgment, in regard to their utility or safety. It leaves local Inspectors discretionary powers only against steamboat owners and their interests.

The law empowers supervisors to compel owners to purchase patented devices at pleasure.

The Committee recommended that the whole subject be referred to a committee to draft a suitable bill and secure its passage. Adopted.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.

A meeting of tobacco manufacturers was held to-day, who agreed that bonded warehouses were unnecessary. The peddling system should be better guarded against frauds, or abolished, and that dealing in leaf tobacco should be better regulated. The meeting generally favored a reduction of the tax.

A committee was appointed to forward the resolutions to Washington.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11

Judge Carter has given judgment female voters, because the act organizing the District of Columbia confers the right upon male citizens, but Judge Carter has no doubt that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments confer the right upon women.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia dissolved the injunction restraining the Board of Public Works under Territorial Legislation, from assessing $4,000,000 upon property for improvements. The court stood three to two.

The President issued a proclamation to day, formally suspending the writ of habeas corpus in Marion county, South Carolina, saying:

WHEREAS, The insurgents engaged in such unlawful combinations and conspiracies within the county aforesaid have not dispersed and retired peacefully to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the Marshal of the United States or to any of his Deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said county, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid, now therefore, &c., &c.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Nov. 11.

Returns indicate the following complexion in the Legislature: House—Republicans 61; Democrats 53; doubtful 2. Senate—Republicans 24; Democrats 12. This shows a heavy Democratic gain. Alcorn, on going to the Senate, will resign in favor of Lieut. Gov. Powers.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad has been leased to the Pennsylvania Central Road. This gives the Pennsylvania Central four hundred and ninety-eight miles of road in New Jersey, sixty-five miles of Canal, several Ferries and the Delaware bridge.

PARIS, Nov. 11—6 P. M.

Rents closed at 53 and 95.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.

No deaths from fever to-day.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.

The following, from the Mayor of this city, will set at rest the reports in regard to the yellow fever:

"Many false reports are in circulation concerning the health of Savannah, on the authority of the Health Officer, and of the leading medical men of the city, I positively assert that there is no yellow fever, or any other epidemic disease, in the city. ALFRED HAYWOOD,

Mayor pro tem."

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

The Papal Nuncio and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had a long consultation yesterday, of which the Paris Constitutional says: "They discussed the forthcoming Papal protest, wherein the Pope declares himself the sole King of Rome, and will not hold intercourse with the Ministers of Victor Emanuel."

The Clegg Copper Mine and Smelting Company, in Chatham county, near Deep River, are making great and valuable additions to their works.

It turns out that the young lady who was "stolen" from Salem Female College, was fairly and squarely married to that "enterprising young man from New Orleans," the bride's pater-familias standing by at the time and approving the operation.

Mining, says the San Francisco Bulletin of October 25th, never was so active and prosperous all over Nevada as at present.

Three Frenchmen smoked pipes for the championship at Berre. The winner consumed a quarter of a pound.

Memphis young ladies are preparing for married life by practicing in gymnasiums.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul are playing a drawing-room version of "Fra Diavola" in Liverpool.

The Chicago Times says there is one business the fire could not destroy—The divorce business.

The Courier says that the wife and daughter of Mr. James Burke, was badly burned in Charleston on Wednesday night, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The young lady, it is thought will die.

The Newberry Herald says that Newberry Division, Sons of Temperance, has now enrolled on its books of membership, fifty or more names, and every meeting night accessions still are made.

Josh Billings on Hotels.

I don't know of any business more flattersome than the tavern business. There don't seem to be any thing to do but to stand in front of the register, with a pen behind the ear, and see that guests enter the house, then tell John to show the gentleman to 976, and then take four dollars and fifty cents the next morning from the poor devil of a traveler and let him went.

This seems to be the whole thing, and it is the whole thing, in most cases.

You will discover the following description a mild one of about nine hotels out of ten between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the United States in a straight line:

Your room is 13 foot 5 inches by 9 foot 7 inches, parallelogramly.

It being court week, as usual, all the good rooms are employed by the lawyers and judges.

Your room is on the uttermost floor.

The carpet is ingrain—ingrained with the dust, kerosene oil and ink spots of 4 generations.

There is two pegs in the room to hitch coats onto; one of them is broke off, and the other pulled out and missing.

The bureau has three legs and one brick.

The glass on the bureau swings on two pivots, which have lost their grip.

There is one towel on the rack, thin, but wet.

The rain water in the pitcher came out of the well.

The soap is as tough to wear as a whetstone.

The soap is scented with cinnamon oil and variegated with spots.

There is three chairs, cane setters; one is a rocker, and all three is busted.

There is a match safe—empty.

There is no curtain to the window, and there don't want to be any; you can't see out, and who can see in?

The bell-rope is come off about six inches this side of the ceiling.

The bed is a moderate slab-bottom with two mattresses—one cotton and one husk, and both harder and about as thick as a sea biscuit.

You enter the bed sideways, and can feel every slat at once, as you could the ribs of a gridiron.

The bed is inhabited.

You sleep some, but roll over a good deal.

For breakfast you have a gong, and Rio coffee too cold to melt butter; fried potatoes, which resemble chips that a two-inch augur makes in its journey through an oak log.

Bread, solid; beefsteak, about as thick as a blister plaster, and as tough as a hound's ear.

Table covered with plates, a few scared-to death pickles on one of them, and six fly indorsed crackers on the other.

A pewterinktum castor with three bottles in it, one without pepper in it, one without mustard in it, and one with two inches of drowned flies and some vinegar in it.

Servant girl with hoops on, hangs around you earnestly, and wants to know if you want another cup of coffee?

You say, "No, ma'm, I thank you," and push back your chair.

You haven't eat enough to pay for picking your teeth.

Baushowski's rope walk, at Union Hill, New Jersey, and two adjoining dwellings have been destroyed by incendiaries.

Dalles county, Iowa, adopted the prohibition law at the recent election by a majority of 181.

A safe weighing 2,500 pounds was lifted and put on a wagon by a Chicagoan, (according to their papers)

In Germany a couple have just been married after a forty years' courtship.

Anthracite coal has been found in Northern Minnesota.

Louisville has a society for the prevention of cruelty to wives.

Artemus Ward's old home, in Waterford, Me., is to be sold,

Olgo Janina, a Polish damsel, is the latest sensation.

Barney Williams is sick and will winter in Paris.

The Chicago relic business is rather overdone.

A bull fight was an attraction at the Oregon State Fair.

3,200 wooden buildings are in course of erection in Chicago.

Josty beer is a new kind of lager.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th instant, by Rev. Dr. Moran, Capt. HUDSON F. SAUNDERS and Mrs. C. E. BRYAN.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the evening of the 9th instant, by Rev. J. C. Huske, of Fayetteville, Mr. B. DEER FRENCH to Miss CARRIE McEACHIN, all of this city.

In Cumberland county, on the evening of the 25th October, by the Rev. Mr. Brunt, Miss ALICE DEVANE and ADISON EVANS.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Edgecombe county, on Tuesday, November 7th, by Rev. J. B. Cheshire, B. H. BUNN, Esq., of Rocky Mount, and Miss MITTIE PHILIPS, daughter of Dr. J. J. Philips of Edgecombe county.

DIED.

At the residence of her husband, near Tarboro', on Sunday November 5th, of jaundice, Mrs. MANISA DANIEL, wife of Elder J. H. Daniel.

At the residence of her son, Hon. Geo. Howard, in Tarboro', on Monday, November 6th, 1871, Mrs. ALICE C. HOWARD, in her 64th year.

At her residence, in Sampson county, N. C., of paralysis, on the 9th day of October, 1871, Mrs. WINNEFRED O. SPEARMAN, in the 58th year of her age.

Yes! She is gone.

Although greatly afflicted for several years, she bore her sufferings with a patient Christian fortitude, worthy of emulation; and as one in a blissful sleep passed calmly to her rest with God.

Asleep in Jesus! Oh! how sweet
To be for such a slumber meet
With holy confidence to sing,
That death has lost its painful sting.

She, so much beloved by all who knew her, has crossed to the "Other Shore." Pure and lovely as a spotless flower, she passed slowly from the tender care of her children, and of those who so fondly watched her. Her many attributes of goodness marked her as a gem of exemplary piety, whose empyreal beams threw a tranquil lustre wherever she went. Beautifully blended were her natural qualities with those to which only a sincere love of the meek and lowly Jesus can give growth. When her emaciated body was exhausted with disease, the gentle spirit breathed faith, patience and love, through that tender smile which had always cast a sunlight around those on whom it fell.

There is now one vacant chair; but the mourning strings of affection's lyre are not broken, but only hushed a little while, to at last be waked in sweeter music by radiant hands in Heaven.

As sinks to rest a summer sun,
Beneath a cloudless sky,
So sink at last an holy one—
When called upon to die.

She has left several children, a number of relatives, and a host of friends, to mourn their irretrievable loss. But thanks to our Redeemer, we know that our loss has been her eternal gain, and that she is now free of suffering, and her pure spirit in bright array, is basking in the noon-tide splendor of the sun of righteousness, on the golden streets of the "New Jerusalem."

But, Ah! Mother! Mother!

The children have no mother now, and all things are gloomy, and seem to lend their melancholy shadow to each descla e seemisg spot where once she loved to linger.

"Voice after voice hath died away,
Once in that dwelling heard;
Sweet household name by name hath changed
To grief's forbidden word."

Out of earth's ever dying garden another flower has been culled to brighter bloom in Heaven.

"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."